The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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The territory embraced by railroads thirty years ago had the Mississippi River for its western boundary as far south as Louisiana, the western boundary of that State then being the limit. The area covered was 907,000 regular miles, or 581,000,000 square acres. Now every State and Territory is accessible, and the extent covered is 3,580,000 square miles, or 2,291,300,000 square acres.

There are in the neighborhood of 130 foreign iron steamships running between the United States and various parts of Europe. Some of these cost not more than $250,000 and others cost as much as $1,500,000 each, so that a rough estimate would put the capital invested at not less than $100,000,000. On these vessels there is not less than a total of 20,000 officers and men constantly employed.

How great and varied are the resources of some of our railroad corporations may be judged from the statement that a Western company has completed arrangements to establish a weather service over its entire system similar to that in use by the Federal Government. Trains will be equipped and operated according to the weather reports, which are to be made from stations along the line to the headquarters of the road. These reports, it is expected, will aid materially in the safe shipment of live stock and perishable goods.

The products of Florida industries, with a population of 365,000, amount in value to a little over $11,000,000. Here is a list of the products of her industries: Vanilla, poultry, peaches, cow peas, honey, swine, sheep, alligator hides and teeth, strawberries, nursery trees, bricks and artificial stone, moss, beef, cotton seed, sponges, oysters, fish, turtle, cigars, vegetables, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, fodder, hides, milk, butter, limes, lemons, pineapples, pindars, grapes, oranges, arrowroot, wine, horses, mules, cattle, wagons, plows, sugar, molasses, ice, lumber, cotton, cedar, naval stores, etc. So says the *Florida Dispatch*.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks editorially: "The industry of raising sea island cotton along the Atlantic coast which began with favorable prospects a few years ago, has turned out to be nearly, if not quite, a failure on account of low prices. The fibre of this kind of cotton is much longer than that of the ordinary staple. In the meantime the price of the products manufactured from it has remained stationary or has been raised, so that the loss falls wholly on the planters, and there is danger of the industry dying out. Such an outcome would be seriously felt in this city, which receives the bulk of sea island cotton shipped from southern ports."

The experiment of taking the jacket of an 8-inch gun was successfully performed at the Washington navy yard a short time ago. Such a thing was never required and never attempted in this country before. Large steel guns are not made in one solid piece now as they formerly were. The groundwork of a cannon is one long tube, of not more than one-half the external diameter that the finished cannon will have. This tube is strengthened by jackets and hoops which fit the tube so closely that the joints are firmer than a solid casting would be. These jackets are simply other tubes of larger bore pressed over the inner tube. They are put on red-hot, and in the cooling shrink so tightly as to be equal to a solid piece of metal.

The London *Globe* feels no pride in the addition of years which modern science has attached to the human race. It says: "If the claims of old descent were a justifiable source of pride the human race should feel elated on being assured by the wise men of the British Association that authentic proof has been discovered in some Welsh caves that men sufficiently developed from the ape to manufacture flint implements existed on this planet 240,000 years ago. To us it is a melancholy reflection that we should have taken so prodigious a time to attain so small a result. Even when the duration of the race is limited to the 6,000 years of history, the outcome can hardly be considered as satisfactory, and there is something profoundly depressing in the sudden addition of a series of ancestors who spent 234,000 years in marking time, indeed, but in making no other mark in the world."

The editor of the New York *Sun* says: A correspondent wants to know which city, New York or Philadelphia, manufactures the more goods in amount. New York does. This marvelous metropolis ranks first among the manufacturing towns of the United States, as she does in so many other respects. Philadelphia used to lead in manufactures. The last census showed the relative position of the two great cities:

	New York.	*Philadelphia.*
Number of establishments	11,339	8,567
Capital	$181,295,356	$187,148,857
Average number of hands employed	227,752	185,527
Total amount of wages	$97,070,021	$64,265,906
Value of materials	$288,441,691	$190,155,477
Value of products	$472,925,437	$324,342,935

In other words, with about $6,000,000 less capital invested than Philadelphia, and with about 42,000 more working men and women, New York produced in 1880 about $473,000,000 of goods from $288,000,000 of material; while Philadelphia produced $324,000,000 from $190,000,000 of material.

It is said that a large proportion of our standard silver dollars are hoarded by Chinamen on the Pacific coast to take home with them when they return to the Celestial kingdom.

The statue of Christopher Columbus, which the citizens of St. Louis are preparing to have unveiled in 1892, will be cast at the government bronze foundry at Munich. It is to be of heroic size, ten feet high and represents the discoverer standing at the prow of his vessel beholding the first glimpse of land.

Mr. Mercier, the Alaskan explorer, says that 250 miles from the mouth of the Yukan river is a place where a gigantic glacier is about eighty feet above the surface of the water, sixteen feet deep and fifty yards wide. On the surface of this frozen stream is a bed of antediluvian forest remains, six feet deep. The ice from the glacier is constantly bending over and breaking off.

Lord Rothschild and party were hunting deer in the wilds of Bedfordshire not long ago. The stag which was pursued, evidently conscious of the high honor he was shown by being chased by the richest of rich lords, bethought himself to do something commensurate to the greatness of the occasion. He sprang through the window of the house of one George and alighted close to the side of the much-astonished Mrs. George in the sitting room. Thence he walked into the drawing room, coolly placed his fore-feet upon a couch before a window and calmly looked out upon the tumult the hounds were making over such unsports manlike behavior on his part. From the drawing room the stag retreated into the kitchen, where the hunters finally secured him. They led him out into the stable where he was locked up for the night. This would seem to be a fitting conclusion to a day's hunting as it is carried on in England.

The New York City Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor sets forth among other things in its forty-third annual report that it has aided the past year 1 actor, 3 artists, 1 chiropodist, 5 clergyman, 1 detective, 1 lawyer, 9 musicians, 4 doctors, 60 waiters, 253 seamstresses, and 510 washers and scrubbers. A college graduate, who has also received a medical education and spoke several languages, had become so reduced by what the report calls the "demon drink," that, now that he has reformed, he is glad to support himself and family as a horse car conductor. Ten pages of the report are devoted to a description, written by various observers, of life in the "Big Flat" in Mott street, which contains 478 inmates, of whom 136 are Roumanians, and 198 Poles. The "Big Flat's" average annual death rate for the past four years has been 42.40, the death rate of the entire city in that time being 25.72. There were 102 arrests of persons living in the "Big Flat" between June 5, 1882, and September 20, 1885.

America is a great country. According to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the current year the increase of production of late years has been truly marvelous. He says: "While the number of the people in 1880 were more than double those of 1850, the production of cereals not only kept pace with the population, but furnished fifty-three bushels for each inhabitant in place of thirty-eight at the earlier date. With an increase of 7,000,000 of people in the first half of the present decade, the aggregate of cereals exceeded 3,000,000,000 bushels in 1885, still keeping up the extraordinary rate of supply attained in 1880, and showing in wheat a product five times as large as in 1850, and a corn crop nearly four times as large. During the decade between 1870 and 1880 the population of the United States increased thirty per cent. According to a writer in the Chicago *Current* the number of persons in the medical profession has increased thirty-seven per cent., in the legal profession fifty-seven per cent., and in the ministry forty-seven per cent. These and other statistics, showing a greater proportional increase in the professions and in vocations a which labor is not supposed to be very arduous than in population, are instanced to prove that Americans are developing a love of ease in respect to employment. It strikes us that a simpler way of proving such a proposition would be merely to enumerate the comparative increase in tramps and population.

Chinese Treatment of Animals.

The author of "Travels on Horseback in Monchu Tartary," says: They never punish; hence, a mule that in the hands of a foreigner would be only useless but dangerous to every one about it becomes, in the possession of a Chinaman, as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibing, or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment, but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light roads by means of a turn or cluck-k, the beast turning to the right or left and stopping with but a hint from the reins. The treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a large drove of sheep through narrow, crowded streets and alleys by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed without the aid from a yelping dog or a cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for.

His Preference.

Somehow or other I don't think I'd care to be the prettiest girl in the world," he remarked.

She—"Why not?"

He—"Because I'd rather be next to the prettiest."—*Siftings*.

Since 1870, 847 duels have been fought in France. A number of the duelists have died—from natural causes.

THIS LIFE.

This life is like a troubled sea,
Where—helm a-weather or a-lee—
The ship will neither stay nor wear,
But drives, of every rock in fear.

All seamanship in vain we try,
We cannot keep her steadily;
But just as Fortune's wind may blow
The vessel's driven to and fro.

Yet, come but Love on board,
Our hearts with pleasure stor'd,
No storm can overwhelm,
Still blows in vain
The hurricane
While he is at the helm.

—*Dibdin.*

THE MATE'S STORY.

HOW CHINESE PIRATES WERE REPULSED.

In 1875, owing to the wreck of a Boston brig in the China Sea, I was left in Hong Kong in pretty bad shape. After I had carried a flag of distress, as you might say, for two weeks, an Englishman offered to let me work my passage to Liverpool, but as I was about to accept it I ran across a countryman who had a berth for me. One of the largest trading houses in Canton at that time was composed of three Americans, and they owned two small steamers and three or four sail craft. These vessels were employed in collecting goods from the various islands to the southeast, and some of the voyages extended up the Yellow Sea as far as Teng chow. Just at that time the firm had come into possession of a new steamer, and she was about to make her first voyage. There had been trouble with piratical craft, and the steamer had been fitted out to take care of herself. She carried two six-pounders, twenty American cavalry carbines, a score of revolvers, and was fixed to throw hot water over boarders. Her compliment of men was fifteen, of whom the cook, steward, and three firemen were natives. All others were Americans and Englishmen. The supercargo was an American, who could rattle off the Chinese language as well as the best of 'em, and the Captain and some of the others could "smatter" more or less.

Our first voyage was to be up the Yellow Sea, and we carried a load of American and English goods. The cargo well deserved the name of "miscellaneous." There were muskets, fish spears, sole leather, tinware, looking glasses, calicoes, buttons, stoneware, lamps, fish nets, groceries, axes, and almost everything else you can think of, and the supercargo also carried money to purchase what we could not traffic for. We were to pick up in exchange whatever foreign markets called for in Canton, which included teas, rice, several species of nuts, dyestuffs, roots, barks, skins, etc.

I was in luck to secure the place of mate, for Captain Tabor was a splendid fellow and the crew was one which could be depended on. We had three or four men who understood the handling of the six-pounders, which had been sent over from the United States, and with the supply of small arms at hand we felt ourselves a match for anything except a regular gunboat. We got away in good shape, ran up between the coast and the Island of Formosa, and then steered to the northeast to fetch the Lioo-Kioo Islands which are seven or eight in number, and deal in ginseng, sarsaparilla and other medicinal roots. We stopped a day at Ke-Lung, which is at the northern end of Formosa, and almost opposite Foochow, on the mainland, and while here it was noticed that the native members of our crew were very thick with a lot of suspicious characters who were hanging about as the greater part of the day. The supercargo overheard them discussing our voyage and making many inquiries, and when he spoke of the matter to the steward that pig-tailed gentleman explained that all our natives were related to the strangers who had been hanging about, and of course the latter took an interest in them.

I didn't know Chinese character as well as some of the others, and was therefore somewhat surprised to hear the Captain and supercargo discussing the impudence of the natives aboard before we had left Ke-Lung by fifty miles. The firemen had given the engineer trouble, and the steward had a certain sort of impudence in his obedience to commands. I did not know until now that a gang of twenty or more of the fellows at Ke-Lung had attempted to induce the Captain to give them passage to the island of Tseeusan, which we meant to visit. They had offered big passage money and were willing to put up with any accommodations, but he mistrusted them and firmly declined to have one of them aboard. The steward and firemen were soundly berated by the Captain and threatened with irons if any more trouble occurred, and there the matter was dropped. At the close of the second day we dropped anchor off a small island to the southwest of Tseeusan called Kung-wah. There was no harbor, but the depth of the water enabled us to get within a cable's length of the beach in a comparatively sheltered spot.

Captain Tabor had traded at this island a year before, and he knew that the natives were all right as long as they were kept in awe by a superior force. There was a trader on the island who had a large stock of roots, and after a palaver lasting two days and nights the supercargo finally made a bargain with him. It was observed by the Captain that some change had come over the natives, for on his previous trip they had been eager to close a bargain at any figure named. The natives in our crew had been permitted to go ashore, and a dozen or so of the leading men of the island had come aboard and inspected us. It was night of the second day before a trade was agreed upon. On the following day we were to begin landing and receiving goods. There was a big crowd of natives on shore opposite the steamer, and they had canoes, catamarans, and dhows enough to have embarked 300 people. Just before night closed in we sighted a large junk coming down from the direction of Formosa, but gave her no particular attention. At about 9 o'clock she came jogging along at a tramp's gait, and dropped her mud hook within 200 feet of us. I gave her a looking over with the night glass, and as only five or six men could be made out on her decks, it was natural to conclude that she was a trader.

Being in port, with fair weather for the night, the crew might expect that only an anchor watch would be maintained. The men must therefore have been somewhat surprised when Captain Tabor invited our five natives to go ashore, and spend the night with their friends, and announced to the rest of us that we should stand watch and watch. The cook was the only native who did not go. He declared that he had enemies ashore who would kill him, and he was therefore allowed to occupy his accustomed quarters. There were ten of us besides him, and soon after the junk anchored, the guns were cast loose and loaded with grape, the firearms brought up and made ready, and the engineer was instructed to keep steam enough to permit us to move. The cable was arranged for slipping, and then five men turned in "all standing," and the other five of us stood watch. Before this occurred the Captain said to me:

"Mr. Graham, this may be going to a good deal of trouble for nothing, but the man who deals with these natives has got to be prepared for any emergency. I will therefore head the second watch. Keep your eye on that junk, and permit no boat to come aboard under any circumstances."

I distributed my men over the vessel to the best advantage, and reserved to myself the right to act as a free lance. That is, I went from one part of the vessel to another, and kept one eye on the junk and the other on the beach. All was quiet up to half past eleven o'clock, when I made two discoveries in quick succession. The cook had prepared a large dish of coffee for our use during the night. We had a large urn on a stand in one corner of the dining room, and a lamp underneath kept the coffee hot. The same thing is in use in American hotels and restaurants. I was on the point of entering the cabin to secure a drink of the beverage when, as I passed an open window, I heard the cover of the urn rattle, and then caught the footsteps of some one in retreat. It could be none other than the native cook, I argued, but I did not go to his quarters to verify or disprove my suspicions. I entered the cabin, turned up the light, and carefully examined the urn. The rascal had certainly "dosed" it. There was a grayish powder on the cover and on the edge of the urn, and in his haste he had spilled some on the floor. A look inside showed numerous bubbles on the surface of the liquid, but these broke and disappeared while I was looking. The rascal could have but one object in his actions. I arranged the canakin that no one could secure a drink, and then started to notify the Captain. As I passed along the deck I looked for the junk, and in an instant saw that she had decreased the distance between us. The tide was setting in, and she was either dragging her anchor or had purposely raised it and allowed herself to drift. The Captain was up as soon as I touched his arm, and when I reported my suspicions of the cook and the junk he replied: "Call all the men at once, but make no noise. That junk has got fifty men in her hold, and the natives on shore are in with a plot to capture us. Take a pair of handcuffs and have the cook secured in his berth."

After I had called the men I went to make a prisoner of the cook, but he was nowhere to be found. His object in remaining aboard up to that hour was to drug our coffee and note what preparations we were making. When he got ready to go he probably swam to the shore with his news, but he could have reported little more than the fact that he had drugged our coffee, which all who were awake at midnight would probably make use of. When the men had received their orders we paid our attention to the junk, and one of the guns was quietly rolled across the deck and trained upon her. When the night glass was directed to the shore we could make out that many of the natives were moving about and evidently getting ready for some expedition. There was no question now but what we were to be attacked. We had a good pressure of steam, plenty of hot water, and the hose was attached and a man assigned to take charge of it.

It was an hour and a half after midnight before there was any decided move on the part of the enemy. The Captain of the junk could not have had a night-glass, and perhaps he reasoned that we were as badly off. He kept paying out his cable foot by foot until he was so close onto us that I could have tossed a biscuit aboard of him. Owing to the set of the tide or some cross-current, he dropped down to us stern first, while we lay broadside to the beach. The stern of the junk was pointed amidships of the steamer, and our gun would rake his whole deck at every discharge. At 1 o'clock two men left her in a small boat and went ashore, and then forty or fifty armed men came out of the hold and took their stations on deck. A few had muskets, but most of them carried knives and a sort of hand grenade. These bombs are filled with a villainous compound, which is let loose as they are broken, and the fumes are more to be dreaded than a bullet. Their plan, as we solved it, was for an attack on both sides of us at once. A fleet would come out on us from the shore and the junk would drift down on us at the same time. We had the cable ready to slip, sent the engineer to his post, and then waited.

At about half past one, while the tide had yet half an hour to run, we saw the shore boats make ready. At least 200 natives were ready to come off. They knew that the cook had drugged or poisoned our coffee, and therefore sent a boat in advance of the fleet to see in what shape we were. The boat came up very softly and rowed twice around us before the Captain hailed and let them know we were wide awake. Some sort of signal was given from the boat, and the fight opened at once. Just the moment we saw the people on the junk getting ready to drift her down upon us we gave them the grape from the six-pounder. They were not pistol-shot away, with most of the men crowded aft, and I verily believe that the one discharged killed or wounded twenty men. I was at the gun with two others, and a man armed with a carbine was near us. He fired six or seven shots while we were loading, and three or four musket shots were fired at us. Our second shot drove all who were left alive below hatches, and, believing that the carbineer could keep them there, we ran the gun to the starboard side to beat off the boats.

It was high time. While the first discharge of the gun had done for a score of them, they were a reckless and desperate lot and would not retreat. They were provided with bombs, spears, blow guns, and muskets, and the man who was to sprinkle them with hot water had been shot dead at their first fire. As soon as we got our gun over, some one picked up the nozzle of the hose pipe and turned it loose on every boat within reach. But for the hot water the fellows might have carried us by boarding for two hundred to ten is big odds. Such screaming and shouting and shrieking as they indulged in when the boiling hot water spattered over their half-naked bodies was pandemonium of itself, and all the time we kept playing on them with the guns and the carbines. The fight could not have lasted over seven or eight minutes, and as soon as they began to draw off I ran my gun to the port side, loaded with shell, and sent the missile right through the junk's stern. Half a dozen fellows rushed out of the hold and jumped overboard, and I gave her two more. When the third was fired there was an explosion, probably of a barrel of powder, which lifted her decks thirty feet high and split her wide open. She sank right there before our eyes, and the wails of the wounded wretches who floated about for a minute or two were dreadful to hear.

Captain Tabor felt that such treachery as the natives had shown deserved the severest punishment, and we turned both guns loose on the village, and fired forty or fifty shells. When daylight came not a human being was in sight. Portions of the junk had been driven on the beach, and the natives had fled and left everything behind them. The sharks were probably attracted to the spot by the sounds of firing, and they certainly had a rich feast. I never saw them so thick before nor since, and as they fished up the bodies from the bottom around us three or four would seize and tug at a single one and quickly tear it to pieces. I was sent ashore with a flag of truce, with four armed men to make it respected, and on the sands I found the body of one of our firemen, and not far off that of our cook. After some hard work I induced the head man to come in out of the forest and talk to me. His name was Wung-Hang, and a more humble man I never met. He had laid it all to the people on the junk. The natives among our crew had conspired with the fellows at Ke-Lung to secure passage aboard and overpower us. When this game could not be worked, owing to the refusal of the Captain to take them, they followed on after us in the junk, and found a cheerful co-operator in old Wung-Hang, the trader. He denied taking any part in the affair personally, and added that he did his best to dissuade his people from making the attack. His loss, according to his own figures, was sixty odd killed, while almost every one else was wounded or scalded. Five men got ashore from the junk, which had nearly fifty men aboard of her.

We were in a situation to take every dollar's worth of goods the old rascal had in his store-houses, but Captain Tabor had no intention of boasting his prestige in that fashion. We held the trader to the contract already made, and landed our goods and put his aboard. He had been soundly thrashed, and like plenty of other men under the same circumstances he respected the thrashers. He supplied us with the best of provisions, detailed natives to do all our work, and when we were ready to leave he supplied us with five natives, and gave Captain Tabor full power to decapitate them at the first signs of disobedience. During the next three years, or until I severed my connection with the steamer, we got around to the island about once in six months, and old Wung-Hang always had a good bit of cargo ready for us, and would deal with no one else.—*New York Sun.*

How Tar is Made.

Tar consists of two distinct kinds—tree and mineral. The first is made from the pine and fir trees, by burning the wood in a confined manner, so that the wood is charred into coal and its resinous properties, acid vapor and smoke from the smouldering wood, combining into a dark viscid liquid, or tar, about the consistency of heavy molasses. The manufacture and uses of tree tar were as well known to the ancient Greeks as to the people of the eighteenth century, and there really is no material difference in the process of making between then and now. The process of manufacture is as follows: They select a spot on a side hill, into which they dig a hole four or five feet square, leading from which is a spout or trough. Over this they build a pyramid of resinous wood to the height of eight or ten feet, covering the entire pile with turf or dirt, leaving a small aperture at the top for the escape of steam and surplus smoke. The slow, confined heat forces the resinous properties from the wood down into the pit beneath, where it becomes a conglomerate mass of the resinous properties, acid and smoke of the wood. The Carolinas and Georgia produce more tar than all the rest of our States. Pitch is tar boiled down to a dense mass, and used hot to smear the bottoms and sides of vessels, to make them water-tight. It is also used for sealing the interior of beer and ale kegs. It is considerably used for medical purposes. Coal or mineral tar is obtained from the distillation of bituminous coal (soft coal) and peat, and was first discovered by an English chemist in 1779. It has a penetrating, nasty odor. Peat consists of roots and fibres that have been continually saturated with water for ages (known as peat bogs). Peat when dried is much used as a fuel, especially in Ireland. Large quantities of coal tar results from the burning of bituminous coal in retorts while making gas, and is also obtained in large quantities from the refining of petroleum. Coal tar is considerably used for painting iron surfaces that are exposed, and roofs. It has also been found to contain very valuable chemical properties, among which are the aniline dyes, which are the most brilliant of all in use.

King Kalakaua's Kingdom.

From Mr. F. S. Poole, of St. Louis, who has for many years been engaged in raising rice in the Sandwich Islands, I got a glimpse yesterday of King Kalakaua and his kingdom. Everybody will remember the stir that was made when the Sandwich Island monarch traveled through this country several years ago. King "Calico" was on every tongue. Mr. Poole told me that King Kalakaua, although once very wealthy, has been so open-handed and prodigal that he has little money left. He has been reigning for fourteen or fifteen years, and while a man of some ability he has not been able to hold his position except by the constant expenditure of money. They have elections on the islands, compared with which those in the United States are tame. The islanders are natural orators and will discuss the issues of the day by the hour from any point of vantage, whether the head of a sugar barrel, a table or a door step. They move largely on the impulse of the moment and can be swayed under excitement for any side. The kingdom is divided between the "ins" and "outs," that is, the Administration and the anti-Administration factions. With the exception of the treaty with the United States, the Sandwich Islands have a protective tariff of ten per cent. against all countries.—*New York Tribune.*

Momentous Words.

What spiteful chance steals unawares
Wherever lovers come,
And trips the nimblest brain and snares
The bravest feeling dumb!

We had one minute at the gate,
Before the others came;
To-morrow it would be too late,
And whose would be the blame?

I gazed at her, she glanced at me;
Alas! the time sped by;
"How warm it is to-day," said she;
"It looks like rain," said I.

—*Century.*

TWO INVENTIONS A WEEK.

THAT IS THE AVERAGE FOR WHICH ONE MAN SEEKS PATENTS.

Millionaire Westinghouse and His Peculiarities—Mrs. Westinghouse and Her Lavish Expenditures.

Edison has, in the opinion of many, been eclipsed by the versatility of a Pittsburg genius, says a letter from that city in the Chicago *Tribune*. The one name that is more familiar, perhaps, than all others in the patent office at Washington City, is that of Mr. George Westinghouse, the millionaire inventor whose wonderful workshops make up at least one-twelfth of the industries of this city. His air-brake made him famous several years ago. But it is since then that his inventive mind has been more prolific. For the last year his patents taken out in the government office have averaged two a week—all of them of the most valuable kind. Of a man whose ability to invent can stand such a constant drain; whose inventions require the constant employment of 5,000 men to manufacture; whose profits from his various patents have swollen to between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 in a decade of years—many interesting stories can be told.

Last week one of Mr. Westinghouse's clerks, John Sprage by name, struck a novel idea to break the intensity of the incandescent electric light. It was to simply have the egg shaped globe made of heavy wavy glass. Mr. Westinghouse happened to notice the experiment, quickly recognized the utility of the contrivance, and gave Sprage $1,000 for his idea. Of course in this way Mr. Westinghouse has bought up a number of small patents which appear to the public as his own, but the great majority of them are evolved in his own brain. His most important inventions are in three lines—viz.: the air-brake for locomotives and switch and signal apparatus, safety appliance for natural gas, high-speed engines and dynamos for the manufacture of electric-light. The King of Belgium recently sent Mr. Westinghouse a bundle of parchment stamped with gold and scarlet seals and bound with yards of tape, in which the inventor found himself titled for life as "Sir Knight George Westinghouse," he being knighted for the many lives saved through the instrumentality of his air-brake. Workshops to make the brake are maintained in Pittsburg, Paris, and Berlin. Almost every railroad operating in the United States, Europe on the Continent, in the countries of the Orient or the Occident, pay Mr. Westinghouse a royalty for the use of his way of utilizing air. It will thus be seen that his profits from this source are princely. No other man in the United States can show the name of every railroad on the pages of his ledger as debtors.

Mrs. Westinghouse is one of the remarkable women of Pennsylvania. She spends money with a lavish hand to attain her happiness. Among the purchases her husband once made was a cream-colored horse with beautiful white mane and tail. Mrs. Westinghouse went into ecstacies over the animal. She wanted a mate for it. None could be found in Pittsburg. So she hired a trustworthy man and sent him out to search for the mate of the cream-colored horse. He was to travel until he found it. This took him a year, but he came back with the exact mate. No prettier team was ever seen on the streets of Pittsburg than those two horses. A short time afterwards one of them died. Mrs. Westinghouse's grief was uncontrollable. She engaged a taxidermist at an extravagant price and had her dead pet stuffed. Hoofs of solid silver were placed upon his feet, and the whole, fastened to an elegant mahogany bed, now stands in the stables beside the live mate. They are there to day and can be seen by visitors to Homewood, the name of the inventor's splendid palace. It is related of Mrs. Westinghouse that on another occasion she was conspicuous in an equally prodigious expenditure of money. It was while she was summering at the Kaaterskill Hotel, on the top of the mountains, that she gave a splendid reception. It was over at last and she was about to retire in the morning when she was struck by the weary, haggard looks of all the servants who had been compelled to do extra work on her account. Her generous heart responded, and she felt for her purse to reward them. It had been left in her room, and so going to the clerk of the hotel she requested the loan of $1,500 until morning. "I have only got $1,100 here," replied the clerk. "Well, give me that," said the dashing woman. And this whole sum she is reported to have thrown around among the servants.

There is at present being built at Pullman, Ill., a magnificent private car for Mrs. Westinghouse. She travels a great deal, and her husband proposes to have something for her that will outrival in elegance the cars of Pullman, Vanderbilt, or Gould. Only the other day William Timmins, a laboring-man, invented a new kind of brake for railroad trains. Mr. Westinghouse offered him $75,000 for it, but the shrewd little Englishman held on to his contrivance and expects more.

Curious Effects of a Wasp Sting.

A Missouri physician, writing to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, says: On the 31st of October last, as I was sitting in church during night services, the weather being rather cool, a red wasp which had been roused by the warmth, fell from the ceiling, and becoming entangled in my whiskers, stung me twice in the throat, beneath the angle of the lower jaw-bone, in or near the submaxillary gland of the right side. The pain for a minute or two was intense, immediately followed by a peculiar taste, which can only be described by saying that it was a singular combination of palatal and nasal sensation, such as is noticed when a nest of these wasps is disturbed and they dart about through the air. But the circumstance which most attracts attention, and which I consider the curious point, is the duration of the sensation: for a week it was constant and very annoying; it then became intermittent, but very pungent whenever I was heated by exercise or approached a hot fire. It is impossible to explain how much discomfort resulted from it. It has gradually grown less observable, till at the present time I do not recognize it more than once a week, and then only in a hot room.

Tit for Tat.

Scene at a recent club dinner in Boston: "I desire to preface my remarks," said one of the post-prandial speakers, "by saying that I don't believe a single fact or figure which the gentleman who has preceded me has given you." "And I desire to say," interjected the gentleman thus alluded to, "that I don't believe in a single fact or figure that the gentleman who is now to address you is going to give."—*Tableau!—Boston Herald.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Time Table For Boiling Vegetables.

Potatoes, half an hour, unless small, when rather less.

Peas and asparagus, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Cabbage and cauliflower, twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

String beans, if slit or sliced slantwise and thin, twenty-five minutes; if only snapped across, forty minutes.

Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Lima beans, if very young, half an hour; old, forty to forty-five minutes.

Carrots and turnips, forty-five minutes when young, one hour in winter.

Beets, one hour in summer; one hour and a half, or even two hours, if large, in winter.

Onions, medium size, one hour.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Smearcase.

Smearcase, more generally known by the name of Dutch cheese, is getting to be quite a favorite dish on the market, and if it is properly made does possess a relish that is very palatable. In the first place, the milk should not stand till it gets a stale sourness, but should be used just as soon as it begins to thicken. If used before the cheese will all cling together and be tough and gummy.

A large graniteware pan, capable of holding twenty quarts or more, is a good article to make cheese in. When the milk is first thickened, skim and pour into the pans, put it over a slow fire, and heat gradually. A bit of iron slipped under the pan—between it and the stove—will keep the milk from burning down. The cheese should scald in the whey for two hours at least before it is strained. This will give a better taste to the cheese, and also cause it to keep sweet much longer.

I rain the curd in a cloth strainer till the whey is all dripped out, then put the curd in a pan; set the pan over a vessel containing hot water. To every five pounds of cheese add a pint of thin sweet cream, a spoonful of butter, and salt to suit the taste; mix thoroughly and eat warm. If made according to directions it will taste very much like cheese curd made with rennet.

To prepare it for market roll the curd in balls that will average one-half pound apiece, wrap each ball in a small square of cloth—cheese capping is best—and they are ready for market. Should be put on the market the same day it is made. These balls sell at the rate of two for a nickel in most places, though I have seen it sell for five cents per ball in large towns.

If a person cared to go into the trade it would be a good plan to secure customers and deliver it direct to them. This would give good employment to children and teach them habits of industry. The income derived from the sales would, provided they were allowed a share, give them a stimulant to exercise their talents and teach them to be self-supporting—a much better plan than to allow them the run of the streets and acquire habits of looseness not conducive to general health, either morally or physically.—*Chicago News.*

Hints and Recipes.

"Old-fashioned" apple sauce of deep red-brown color is very nice. Fill a deep pudding dish with chopped apples; put in two cups of sugar and one cup of water, and bake slowly two or three hours.

Paint brushes may be cleaned by putting them into soft soap for a day or two, when the paint can be washed out. Care should be taken that the soap does not extend up to where the bristles are fastened as it will cause them to fall out.

Chloride of lime is recommended by *Chambers's Journal* to drive rats away. This is not as good as killing them, but may be said to be the next best thing. It is to be put in their holes and runs. The pungent smell is no doubt what they dislike.

A silver dollar weighs very nearly an ounce, hence any letter not heavier than a dollar can go for a single 2-cent stamp. A 5-cent piece added will give the ounce. If you have not the silver dollar, five nickels and a small copper cent will give an ounce.

This white fricassee of chicken is exceedingly delicate: Skin a chicken and cut it in pieces, seasoning with salt, pepper, nutmeg and mace. Put the pieces in a stew pan and pour over them half a pint of cream or rich milk, adding a little butter rolled in flour. If fancied, forcemeat balls may be added. Set the stew pan, closely covered, on the fire and simmer until the chicken is tender.

Try this cabbage salad: Choose tender cabbage, and, after removing stalk and ribs, cut the leaves into the finest strips possible. Cut some fat ham or bacon into very small dice and fry them until they begin to brown. Set the frying pan back from the fire and add to the bacon equal quantities of vinegar and warm and a little salt and pepper. Pour all this, warm, over the cabbage and serve.

This recipe for little dumplings for stew requires sour cream and sour milk or buttermilk, and is commended to "Housekeeper:" Half a pint of buttermilk or sour milk, half a pint of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda in the milk, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt and flour enough with which is sifted one teaspoonful cream of tartar, to make a stiff batter. Drop the batter by the spoonful into boiling water, boil for twenty minutes or until the outs de is done, and put in the dish with the stew.

Terrible Encounter with a Lion.

A fearful affair is reported from Verviers, in Belgium. An untrained lion called Brutus on being let into a cage, which an attendant named Gremier had not had time to leave, showed signs of great excitement, taking prodigious leaps all about the stage and uttering appalling roars. Seeing the man in danger the lion Queen, a Mme. Soumet, entered the cage to enable Gremier to withdraw, when the lion rushed at her and fastened his teeth in the lower part of her face. A professional tamer, Auguste Bonvillant, went to the rescue, and by main force opened the lion's jaws, thus enabling the unfortunate woman to totter out of the cage. A portion of her lower jaw with some of the teeth had been bitten away. The savage beast turned his fury upon Bonvillant, and he and the lion actually wrestled together for two or three minutes, the lion savagely biting the man about the chest and shoulders. Finally one of the attendants, by attacking the lion with a pitchfork from outside the cage, made him let go his hold, and Bonvillant rushed out of the cage and fainted away. Mme. Soumet's life was dispaired of, but Bonvillant was expected to recover.—*London Standard.*

TO MY WIFE.

Why need you care, dear wife, or heed
The passing of your early grace?
What though the lilies supersede
The springtime roses of your face?
What though the aura of your eyes
Has shell-owed to a softer blue?
The fairest tints that deck the skies
Are caught from twilight's fading hue.

Why should the ripened fruit regret
Its summer bloom, however fair?
Why need you sigh, though Time should set
His crown of silver on your hair?
The sweetest fragrance of the rose
Is from its fading petals pressed,
And Nature spreads her earliest snows
Above the flowers she loves the best.

What care we for the vanished years,
Save for the fruit their summers brought;
What care we for our fallen tears,
Save for the rainbows on them wrought;
Why should we mourn the joys we shared,
Or see them perish with regret,
Since on the fruit our hearts have fared,
And memory keeps the rainbows yet?

What though our winter time has come,
And summer's buds and blooms expire?
Love hath an ever radiant home,
And bids us welcome to its fire.
He dwelt with us through all the spring;
We sheltered him fro summer's heat;
Now at his hearth we'll sit and sing,
And let the wintry tempest beat.

—*Lee O. Harris*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Fine language—Ten dollars and costs.

The time when the cold water party largely predominated—During the flood.—*Call.*

If every man was as big as he feels there couldn't be standing room in this country.—*Yonkers Gentleman.*

A man is like a rat because you can't tell how sharp he can be until he is completely strapped.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The greatest reformer of the age was the inventor of the bustle, which has re-formed nearly every woman.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

An exchange observes: "We owe much to foreigners," from which we infer that the editor has not paid his hired girl.—*New Haven News.*

The epidemic of pugilism is calculated to make the weary newspaper reader wish that even the baseball season might come again.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A writer says that "kind words are never lost." How is it when your wife puts them in a letter and gives them to you to mail?—*Burlington Free Press.*

The question of the hour may hold
Much mental contents in it,
But is re-lived, when all is told,
To moment and to minute.

—*Siftings.*

A Maine minister was recently treed by a bear and kept there for an hour. He says he will never preach a long sermon again in his life.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"Why, Chawley," drawled Gus de Flipkins to his chum, C. Percy Goldbraine, "where's your watch?" "Oh, I couldn't stand it," he replied, "the beastly ticking shattered my nerves."—*Tid-Bits.*

A Michigan ex-soldier has declined to receive his pension any longer because he has got well. It is rumored that he will be given another pension now on the ground of insanity.—*Call.*

Mrs. Bigsby—My husband just detests cabbage. Why do you suppose he is so prejudiced against it? Mrs. Blobson—I imagine he takes too much of it in his cigars, my dear.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Doctor—"What ails you, sir?" Patient—"I don't know, doctor; I have such a buzzing sound in my ears all the time. Would you like to look at my tongue?" Doctor—"No, never mind; bring your wife around some day; I'd like to look at hers."—*Statesman.*

"Would you say the poultry is very tender or the fowl is very tender?" asked the boarding house mistress of one of her victims the other day at dinner. "Neither," was the reply. "What, then, would you say." "I'd say the chicken is mighty tough?" came from the boar

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, ANUARY 27, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1887

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Now is the time to subscribe It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—Dr. Grissom estimates there are 3,000 insane people in North Carolina.

—Bingham, who is charged with the murder of Miss Turlington, is reported to have been arrested in Knoxville, Tenn.

—The fertilizer tax in North Carolina last year amounted to $41,000 which went to the support of the Agricultural Department.

—Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, U. S. Minister to Brazil, arrived in Raleigh on the 20th, and took apartments at the Yarboro House.

—The remains of Cluverius, who was hung in Richmond, Friday, the 14th, have been buried in the private grounds of his aunt, Mrs. Tunstall, in King and Queen county.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 21.—Simpson Harrison, of Putman county, died on the 20th, aged 109. He was a native of North Carolina and first voted for Jefferson in 1801 He was a veteran of the war of 1812.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Trustees of Trinity College met in Raleigh yesterday in the interest of that institution and discussed some important matters. An election of a president of the college, which it was expected would be a part of the work of the meeting, was not made. —*News-Observer.*

—*Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine* for January is received. It is an old favorite among florists, and improves with age. Every lover of flowers should have one every month. Price $1.25 a year. Subscriptions received at Salem Bookstore, upon the most favorable terms.

—Mrs. Voorhees, the wife of Senator Voorhees, died in Washington City, Sunday afternoon.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 24.—During the storm here last night 3 houses were blown down, and it seems a miracle that the inmates were not killed. There were 13 people in one house, and the house was prostrated and the furniture blown up, but nobody hurt. Fences and trees and small out-houses were broken down in every direction. The wind was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

—*Scribner* for February is certainly very interesting. The articles are all good and in many instances remarkably so. The reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris is highly entertaining, as is that of the first Revolution in France by Gouverneur Morris. Both articles are from diaries kept by the authors and are true pictures in every sense of the word. The tales and stories are all meritorious. Price $3 a year,—25 cents a single number. Subscriptions received at Salem Bookstore. See extended notice elsewhere.

—The Mexican Pension bill, providing for the payment of a pension of $8 a month to all survivors of the Mexican war, has passed both houses of Congress and will speedily become a law. The number of beneficiaries is necessarily small, for it is full forty years since the war which was closed by the capture of the City of Mexico in September, 1847. The widows are not to be forgotten, but there is an awkward condition that they must be sixty-two years old and must not have re-married.—*News.*

—Twenty States in which State elections were seriously contested in 1886 show a net democratic plurality of 45,188 votes. In 1884 the same States gave a net republican plurality of 146,612 votes. This democratic gain of nearly two hundred thousand is an indication of the increased strength of the Democratic party under the administration of President Cleveland. We commend these figures to the serious consideration of the friends of Mr. Blaine.

ASHEVILLE, Jan 20.—F. J. Robins, a former citizen of Statesville, who has been a resident of this county for a short time, committed suicide Wednesday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He made an unsuccessful attempt Tuesday to kill himself by drinking laudanum and took a razor to bed with him. Early in the morning he rose up in bed and at two strokes nearly severed his head from his body. He leaves a wife and a large family of children. He was an invalid and mental depression inspired the deed.

THE CLUVERIUS ROPE.—Sergeant Smith took possession of the silk rope made by C. J. Brown, for the hanging of Thomas J. Cluverius. This rope was made by Mr. Brown for the execution, on the condition that it be returned to him after the hanging. This was done, and Mr. Brown opened store with the hangman's cord as stock, at 711 East Broad street, Richmond. Small bits of the rope were sold at ten cents. The sale was brisk, but Mr. Brown did not relish his position. Sergeant Smith also thought his action distasteful to the people, so he took the rope and paid Mr. Brown for making it.

The cell which Cluverius occupied at the jail has not been opened since his exit, never to return. If there is anything mysterious or of a tell tale nature in there it will, no doubt be brought to light as soon as the room is opened. This will not probably be for several weeks yet.—*Whig*, 20.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 18.—In the SENATE to-day little business was done. Among the bills introduced was one to charter a savings and deposit bank of North Carolina, and one to secure to owners of real estate a homestead in fee simple.

The bill to prohibit the employment of children under fifteen years of age in workshops and factories was tabled.

The bill to repeal the law creating county boards of education was also tabled.

HOUSE.—A bill to exempt firemen from poll tax.

A bill to allow clerks of Superior Courts to fill vacancies in boards of county commissioners.

A bill to forbid the use of convicts in competition with honest labor, and to put convicts to work on public roads.

A bill to tax dogs for the benefit of sheep husbandry.

A bill to reduce the number of grand jurors from 18 to 12.

A bill to provide a department of the penitentiary for the criminal insane.

A bill to forbid the issue of railway passes to Judges and State officers, and to forbid the latter to receive such passes.

The bill allowing sheriffs and tax collectors to collect arrears of taxes from 1881 to 1886 passed, as did also the one to simplify indictments for homicide and murder by striking out all antique and useless verbage.

The resolution which was introduced by Ewart some days ago, was taken up and caused a warm debate. It protests against the repeal of the civil service law. The matter went over until to-morrow.—*Char. Chronicle.*

In the SENATE, on the 19th, a bill to amend section 1120 of the Code, making trespass on land without a license, after being forbidden, a misdemeanor, passed its second reading.

The special order, being the repeal of section 1966 of the Code, relating to discrimmination in railroad freight rates, provoked wide discussion. The bill passed its second reading.

In the HOUSE a bill was introduced to restore the agricultural land script to the people, to be used in the establishment of an agricultural college. [This fund was put into special tax bonds by a vote of the Legislature of 1868-69, which bonds were afterward repudiated by constitutional amendment, but as the land script was a gift from the Federal government, under an act of Congress in 1863, a subsequent Legislature voted to pay the interest on the bonds as an annual donation to the State University at Chapel Hill. This law has been in force for several years, and the object of the bill is probably to stop the donation.]

A bill passed repealing the rebate in the drummer's tax.

A bill passed to require the State to send penitentiary convicts back to their homes after the end of their term of service.

Mr. Holt's substitute, asking our representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the civil service law was adopted, the previous question having been called, by a vote of ayes 54, nays 52. The substitute is as follows:

"WHEREAS, Both the Democratic and Republican parties in their national platforms are committed to Civil Service Reform, and

"WHEREAS, Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, in messages to Congress, and Cleveland in his letter of acceptance, recognized the need of civil service reform, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of North Carolina, the Senate concurring,

"That the efforts of President Cleveland to elevate and purify the public service, meets the approbation of this General Assembly.

A bill to allow the people to vote on the question of an increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges, from three to five, was lost by a vote of ayes 43, nays 59.

The House appointed a Committee to inquire into the affairs of the Department of Agriculture with a view of retrenchment in that quarter.

Jan. 20.—In the SENATE a bill was introduced to amend the law relating to the support of the Department of Agriculture.

The bill to repeal section 1966 of the Code, relating to railroad freight, was taken up on its third reading and passed.

Bill to extend the prohibition of shooting of birds to November first was lost.

Bill to require private banks and bankers to make reports to the State Treasurer, passed second reading.

Bill to prevent the sale of deadly weapons was tabled.

HOUSE.—The bill to extend the time of the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad was taken up. The extension of time is asked for on the ground that the State agreed to furnish 600 convicts and never furnished but 195.

Fries offered an amendment that 400 convicts be furnished.

Ewarts offered an amendment that 250 be furnished.

Leazer offered a substitute that the bonds deposited by the road before February, 1883, shall be returned only when the road is completed to Patterson, and further, that not exceeding 300 convicts shall be furnished, for which the road shall pay $12.00 a head in cash each year.

The substitute was defeated, ayes 41, nays 58.

Jan. 21.—In the SENATE, bills were introduced as follows:

To provide for compulsory education.

The following passed third reading:

Providing that owners making contracts for work require the contractors to exhibit receipts before settlement, showing that all employees under them have been paid, and in the event that the contractor has not the money, he can give an order on the owner. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Extension bill passed its final reading amid applause. It allows four years to complete the road to Mt. Airy and Patterson, and 250 convicts.

Mr. Leazer moved to amend so as to require the road to pay $125 in cash for each convict. Lost—ayes 52, nays 55.

Mr. Leazer gave notice that he would enter a protest. The debate was quite exciting, but was cut off by the previous question.

A bill was introduced to give magistrates jurisdiction of petty misdemeanors.

Bill to repeal the law against carrying concealed weapons.

Jan 22.—In the SENATE the following bills were introduced:

To allow two weeks spring and fall term of Cabarrus County Superior court.

To abolish the office of county superintendent of education.

For probating and recording guardian receipts.

To prevent chattel mortgages on growing crops, to take effect January 1st, 1888.

Alexander's bill to regulate freights was taken up. It prevents railroads charging more for a short distance than a long distance, under penalty of $200. Referred to the Judiciary committee

Bill concerning the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Road was made the special order for Tuesday, February 1st.

In the HOUSE the following bills were introduced:

To increase the price of public printing to 5 cents per thousand.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To punish shooting and throwing at trains, regardless of intent.

To regulate the challenge of jurors in capital cases, giving as many causes of challenge as in petty cases, referred to the judiciary committee.

Jan. 24. SENATE.—Bill to provide for using the convicts on the public roads which was made the special order for next Friday.

The bill was taken up to allow Sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, which provoked much discussion. A motion to lay on the table was lost. Much fillibustering was engaged in to defeat the bill, but it passed its second reading. A vote was taken on the third reading under a suspension of the rules—ayes 31, nays 10.

In the HOUSE, the following bills were introduced:

To amend the Confederate pension law so as to allow the widows of those who died of disease contracted in the army to draw pensions.

The following passed third reading:

To repeal the law in regard to stock in the mountain ranges.

To abolish the second term of Alexander court.

To abolish May term of Union court.

The bill to forbid the holding of stock law elections in the townships of Graham and Swain counties was defeated, and reconsidered, and again defeated, after considerable debate.

The committee on the Wilson county contested election case reported in favor of the former report unanimously. The contestants' expenses were paid.

Gov. Jarvis was invited to a seat on the floor.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture met yesterday morning at the office of the Department of Agriculture and proceeded to transact routine business.. Messrs. P. W. Johnson and S. Otho Wilson, from a committe appointed by the State Horticultural Society at its last meeting, to confer with the Board of Agriculture on the subject of horticultural experiments, came before the board and asked that such experiments be made on the department's experimental farm. The board considered the matter and an appropriation was made for that purpose. The board had mapped out this work before the application was made.

The finance committee made a report and showed a balance on hand in favor of the board of $6,046.30.

On motion, the election of secretary of the Department was deferred until the April meeting of the board, that being the time of the annual meeting and election of officers, and Mr. T. K. Bruner was unanimously requested to act as secretary till that time.

Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the University of North Carolina, in charge of the completion of the geological reports as conducted by Prof. Kerr, made an interesting verbal statement of the progress of the work so far, and promised to lay before the board a complete report at the April meeting.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this board suggest to the General Assembly that, in its judgment, it would be wise and prudent to so amend the laws of 1885 in regard to the establishment of the Industrial School as to permit the Board to expend a larger amount than $5,000 per annum—say a sum not exceeding $15,000; and that this suggestion be presented to the Gen. Assembly through the Governor.

About Roads.

Corr. News and Observer.

RALEIGH, Jan. 21, 1887.

I can add to what your correspondent so well says in your paper of yesterday about roads that I have known in the past. Some years ago a number of farmers came into North Carolina in the winter with the view of purchasing lands. They said our climate was splendid and soils fertile, but if they made a crop they did not see how they could get it to market, could not send their children to school in winter, or get to church. They all went back north.

Z.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect Dec. 19th, 1886.

Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 50	No. 52
Lv New York,	12 15 night	3 40 p m
" Philadelphia,	3 50 a m	5 42 p m
" Baltimore,	6 45 a m	8 00 p m
" Washington,	9 00 a m	11 00 p m
" Charlottesville,	1 45 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg,	4 05 p m	5 15 a m
" Richmond,	1 30 p m	2 30 a m
" Burkeville,	3 25 p m	4 25 a m
" Keyesville,	4 04 p m	5 04 a m
" Drakes Branch,	4 19 p m	5 21 a m
" Danville,	7 05 p m	8 05 a m
" Greensboro,	9 05 p m	9 48 a m
" Goldsboro,	11 50 a m	*5 00 pm
" Raleigh,	4 35 p m	*11 45 am
" Durham,	5 42 p m	*1 39 am
" Chapel Hill,	*4 25 p m	*11 00 am
" Hillsboro,	6 25 p m	2 38 a m
" Salem,	6 40 p m	6 30 a m
" High Point,	9 37 p m	10 16 a m
" Salisbury,	11 00 p m	11 23 a m
Ar Statesville,		12 39 p m
" Asheville,		6 55 p m
" Hot Springs,		9 39 p m
Lv Concord,	11 43 p m	11 59 p m
" Charlotte,	12 45 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg,	3 38 a m	3 34 p m
" Greenville,	4 55 a m	4 48 p m
" Atlanta,	11 40 a m	10 40 p m

NORTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv Atlanta,	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar Greenville,	1 02 a m	2 32 p m
" Spartanburg,	2 17 a m	3 43 p m
" Charlotte,	5 05 a m	6 25 p m
" Concord,	6 01 a m	7 25 p m
" Salisbury,	6 41 a m	8 01 p m
" High Point,	7 54 a m	9 08 p m
" Greensboro,	8 22 a m	9 47 p m
" Salem,	*11 28 a m	*11 20 p m
" Hillsboro,	12 10 p m	*2 45 a m
" Durham,	12 41 p m	*4 45 a m
" Chapel Hill,	*1 20 p m	
" Raleigh,	1 50 p m	*6 50 a m
" Goldsboro,	4 40 p m	*11 20 a m
" Danville,	10 10 a m	11 28 p m
" Drakes Branch,	12 45 p m	2 41 a m
" Keyesville,	1 04 p m	3 01 a m
" Burkeville,	1 42 p m	3 53 a m
" Richmond,	3 45 a m	6 40 a m
Ar Lynchburg,	1 05 p m	2 00 a m
" Charlottesville,	3 30 p m	4 10 a m
" Washington,	8 23 p m	8 30 a m
" Baltimore,	11 25 p m	10 03 a m
" Philadelphia,	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York,	6 20 a m	3 20 p m

*Daily except Sunday.

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Is a common expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles.—E. Bragdon, Palestine, Tex.

About six months ago I had a severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs, brought on by a distressing Cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. I had used various cough balsams and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it helped me at once. By continued use this medicine cured my cough, and, I am satisfied, saved my life.—Mrs. E. Coburn, 18 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaired of ever finding a remedy.—D. A. McMullen, Windsor, Province of Ontario.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health.—Lizzie M. Allen, West Lancaster, Ohio. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Reidsville in Flames.

The most destructive fire that has ever visited Reidsville, occurred on the morning of the 23rd. At about 1 o'clock the alarm of fire was given and the bar room belonging to Overby was discovered to be on fire. The fire company responded promptly, but owing to the fact that the hose to the engine was not of sufficient length, they were helpless so far as the engine was concerned. The fire reached to and consumed R. S. Thomas' bar room on the south, then extended north to Harris & Bros. store, burned the Harris block, which was owned by Rev. J. M. Harris, and occupied by W. M. Giles & Co., hardware; R. M. Miller, groceries and confectioneries; (one room was used for the storing of tobacco.) J. P. Ellington & Co., groceries and confectioneries, and a sample room used by the Piedmont Hotel. The Piedmont Hotel next took fire and was destroyed and then the feed store of Daniel & Co., which is situated between the Hotel and the Star Warehouse, took fire and was consumed. The Star Warehouse, which is operated by Watt Bros. & Womack, was destroyed and was the next heavy loss. There were a good many things saved, but in somewhat of a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000; amount of insurance unknown. When the fire company discovered that their hose was not long enough, they immediately telegraphed to Danville for 1000 feet of hose, which was sent, but reached them after the fire was under control. The flames were under control at 4:30.

Last night the alarm of fire was again given, the dwelling house of Woodson Small, colored was found to be on fire and was consumed

—The New York *Herald* is doing a big thing in sending out its special fast mail train from New York to Washington. The train leaves New York at 2:30 and reaches Washington City at 8 o'clock. The other New York papers reach that city in the afternoon. The train costs the *Herald* $2,500 a week. On Friday morning it made one mile in 52 seconds, another in 53 seconds, a third in 56 and a fourth in 57 seconds.

—There is a union in Philadelphia,—Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists in home missionary work—a movement in every respect worthy of the City of Brotherly Love and one that is most valuable as an example to the whole country. —*News and Observer.*

—Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston.

—France now has a total debt of about $7,200,000,000, or twice as large as that of the United States at the close of the war, and six times as large as our present interest bearing debt. The French debt is nearly $200 per head of the population, while that of the United States is less than $20 per head.

FOR THE BLOOD

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNE, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier.

MR. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

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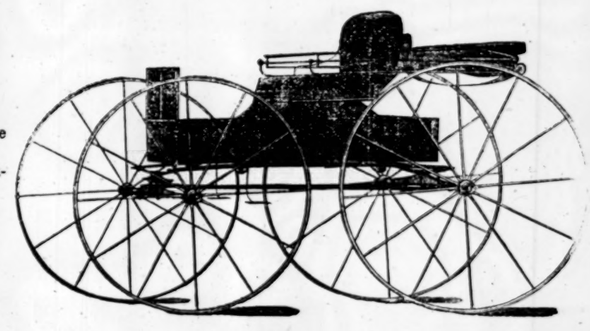

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Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

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CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

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The Goods are all new and stylish, Mr. Stein having sold all of his old goods at auction last Summer. This complete stock of goods must be sold within

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Good Overcoats from $2.00 to $5.00.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats at and below cost.
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Neckties worth 75 cents we sell at 25 cents.
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WINSTON, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 23, 1886—3m.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Vol. I., No. 2. For February.

IT CONTAINS:

JULIUS CÆSAR AS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. *Frontispiece.* From the Bust in the Museo Chiramonti, in the Vatican. Engraved by W. B. Closson, after a photograph from the original.

THE LIKENESSES OF JULIUS CÆSAR. With illustrations from the author's collection. John C. Ropes.

THE RESIDUARY LEGATEE; OR, THE POST-HUMOUS JEST OF THE LATE JOHN AUSTIN. *Part First*—THE WILL. J. S. of Dale.

HALF A CURSE. A Story. Octave Thanet.

IVORY AND GOLD. Poem. Charles Henry Luders.

REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS. *Second Paper.*—THE SIEGE. With illustrations from portraits and documents in Mr. Washburne's possession. E. B. Washburne, Ex-Minister to France.

SETH'S BROTHER'S WIFE.—Chapters VI.—IX. Harold Frederic.

THE LAST FURROW. Charles Edwin Markham.

GLIMPSES AT THE DIARIES OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. SOCIAL LIFE AND CHARACTER IN THE PARIS OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Second (concluding) Paper.* Annie Cary Morris.

THE STORY OF A NEW YORK HOUSE. II. Illustrated by A. B Frost, F. Hopkinson Smith and G. W. Edwards. H. C. Bunner.

OUR NAVAL POLICY. A LESSON FROM 1861. James Russell Soley, U. S. Navy.

THE DUCHARMES OF THE BASKATONGE. Duncan Campbell Scott. A Story

AFTER DEATH. Poem. Louise Chandler Moulton.

M. COQUELIN. Brander Matthews.

RUSSIAN NOVELS. Thou as Sergeant Perry.

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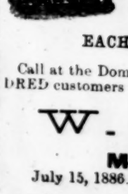
No. 28-tf.—July 15, 1886.

Read This and Think it Over!



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MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886.-1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

☞ *The American Agriculturist*, one of the best papers published. Subscriptions received at this office.

—OFFICE CALENDARS for sale at Salem Bookstore cheap.

—The Salem Orchestra has a new trombone.

—Kernersville is soon to have a regular beef market.

—C. R. Welfare, of this place, has purchased a lot in Mt. Airy.

—Market well supplied with hay, grain, apples and sweet potatoes.

The Greensboro *Morning News* has been revived by J. S. Hampton.

—Huff & Stewart will soon start a new buggy factory in Kernersville.

—A nice lot of fresh Garden Seeds just received at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—The Salem K. of L. are fitting up a lodge room over H. W. Shore's grocery.

—The boys had more fun skating this winter than for a number of years.

—The tobacco trade has improved very much of late, we are pleased to state.

—After several days of delightful mild weather, Sunday night turned stormy and colder.

—Leon Hester has killed 15 wild turkeys in the Friedland neighborhood this winter.

—Furniture! Furniture!! Buy solid goods from Knoxville Furniture Co. No Shoddy Goods. Near Oronoco Warehouse.

—John Powers, col., is in jail, charged with robbing J. B. Warren's grocery, in Winston.

E. P. Hine, of Fairgrove, Mo., killed one hog weighing 491¼ lbs. Weather mild and dry now there.

—R. S. Linville & Co. opened the American Warehouse in Kernersville, on Wednesday.

—We see a notice of a new furniture manufactory to be located at the Salem Iron Words.

—The postoffice at Oldham has been discontinued, the mail for that neighborhood going to Winston.

—Rev. Dr. J. C. Clapp will preach at Pleasant Retreat church on Tuesday February 1st, at 11 o'clock.

—John A. Hendricks, of Davie county, has received the appointment of county student to the University.

—The jolts of the road and of life can in a great measure be avoided by the use of *Seat Springs* and of other Hardware from S. E. ALLEN'S STORE. See his stock too of *Crockery, Tinware and Glassware.*

—The wife of John Brewer, of this place, gave birth to tripletts on Monday, all girls. They died shortly after birth.

—The survey of the Midland railroad from here to Mocksville has been completed. Also the railroad survey from here to Wilkesboro.

—Messrs. Vaughn & Pepper have purchased the brick storehouse of Hodgin & Sullivan, Winston, possession given in ninety-days, we learn.

—Hotel Fountain (late Central) in Winston, has been thoroughly cleaned, painted inside and out, and is now ready for business. It presents a very handsome appearance.

— The recent meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. Midland Railroad in Raleigh, adjourned to meet in Greensboro, February 10, without any important proceedings.

—Don't forget to buy your Furniture from the Knoxville Furniture Co., near Oronoco Warehouse. All goods warranted. No Shoddy. No misrepresentations. All goods sold on merits. 4t.

—Sam'l H. Hege, teacher of Elm Street Public School, while out hunting on Saturday last, in Broadbay township, killed a fine wild turkey near the Friedland church, which weighed, dressed, 16 pounds.

—Ned Harris, engineer on the Salem Branch railroad, illuminated things along the road on his trip to Greensboro Saturday night. Every few seconds a light would flash up, caused by burning broom sedge ignited from the engine. No damage.

—On Friday, C. L. Groner, a mechanic in the Salem Iron Works, was running some short timbers through a small circular saw. His hand was accidentally caught in the saw and cut open to the wrist, necessitating the immediate amputation of the whole hand.

—In Guilford county, near Kernersville, on Wednesday of last week, while Wm. Pegram was loading saw logs on a wagon, one of the logs slipped and rolling off the wagon rolled over Pegram, breaking one of his arms in two places and otherwise injuring him.

—We learn that the long trestle over Robertson's mill pond, has been completed, and that the cars are now running to within five miles of Walnut Cove. It is expected that they will reach that place by the latter part of next month *Reporter-Post.*

—W. A. Motsinger sold five lots of tobacco at the Pioneer Wrrehouse this week which brought him an average of $39.50 per 100 pounds. This is said to be the largest average paid for a load of tobacco in North Carolina this year.—*High Point Enterprise.*

—The anniversary meeting of the Female Missionary Society was held on Wednesday evening of last week. Dr. Rondthaler conducted the services and read the reports. Rev. R. P. Lineback delivered the anniversary address in a pleasing and interesting manner. It was the 154th anniversary of the Greenland Mission, January 19, 1733. He gave a very interesting sketch of the origin and progress of the mission, and feelingly alluded to Rev. Matthew Stach, the 1st missionary, who spent his latter years at Old Town, and lies buried in the beautiful God's Acre there. A collection was taken up amounting to $59.46.

—On the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., at Summerfield, on last Saturday, a colored man who was assisting in loading hickory timber on some flat cars, stumbled while the cars were in motion and fell between them, which ran over his arms and mutilated them in such a manner that amputation was necessary. He was not a convict, but had gone up from Greensboro to help load the cars.

—When wonders cease you may expect Hardware to take a rise, till then call around at ALLEN'S CORNER and be supplied. His Crockery shelves are groaning to be released. Call in and secure some nice presents for your friends.

—In a communication from Hope, Indiana, G. W. Norman speaks highly of the reception he met with while on a visit to this place and vicinity last summer after an absence of 35 years. The improvements in town and country surprised him very much, and he was pleased to notice the spirit of improvement in farming.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires smaller doses, and is more effective, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Cicero Tise has already moved a part of his furniture into his mammoth building.

—We hear of a good many pigs and shoats dying in some sections of Davidson County.

—Robert Green, of Davidson Co., received $219 for two barns of tobacco of his last year's crop.

—Wm. Ham will quit the book business and move to a farm which he has bought about four miles from Winston.

—John Beckerdite, of Davidson County, a man more than 75 years old, has cleared two acres of heavy timbered land, besides feeding his stock and getting up firewood.

—Joseph A. White, the Winston buggy manufacturer, has received a patent on his invention of the great "Sulky Improvement," as described in the PRESS some time ago. It is worthy of careful examination.

—Franklin Young, of Davie co., says that many tobacco raisers in his section will be greatly embarrassed, if not broken up by the tobacco failure. Many went into debt to make their crop, and now their property is at the mercy of their creditors. He says that there will not be half the usual amount of tobacco planted this year. His neighbors will endeavar to raise more grain this year.

Vienna Notes.

Burning plant beds is in order.

Willie Doub had a fine mule to die last Sunday

Julius Anderson is the proprietor of a new steam corn mill.

Edwin Strupe and Miss Minnie Grabbs, both of Bethania, were married Jan. 8th, Rev. R. P. Lineback officiating.

Samuel Hendricks and Miss Cora Fulk, of Pfafftown, were married Jan. 16th.

This community is in sympathy with Prof. J. F. Jordan's wife, who has been quite ill for some time.

J. J. Marshall is our most successful nimrod, having killed this winter up to date, seven wild turkeys, the largest weighing 23 lbs. dressed.

The first quarterly meeting on the Forsyth circuit will be held at Doub's Chapel on the 27th and 28th of February. Elder Cunninggim will preside. G.

Vienna, Jan. 21, 1887.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

—An exchange says: The postal law makes it larceny to take a newspaper and refuse to pay for it. A paper in Illinois recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgment in each for the full amount of the claim. Of these, twenty-eight men made affidavit that they owned no more property than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachments. Then they, under the decision of the Supreme Court, were arrested for petty larceny, and bound over in the sum of $300. All but six gave bond, while six went to jail.

In the Legislature on Tuesday a lively debate occurred in the House on the county government question. No final action taken, but according to the opinion of Pearson and Webster the vote will be 51 ayes and 60 noes, thus defeating the bill. The Railroad Commission bill comes up to-day. The State Assembly of the Knights of Labor assembled on Tuesday last. Delegates number about seventy-seven. All of the eighty local assemblies are represented save three or four.

[Published by Request.]

The Moravians in North Carolina and Virginia in 1886.

The following extract from the *Annual Review of the Entire Moravian Church*, published by its General Board of Twelve Presiding Elders, also called the *Unity's Elder's Conference* (or for short, U. E. C.), having its seat in Berthelsdorff, near Herrnhut, in Saxony, as it refers to our own Southern churches, has been translated, by request, for the benefit of those who are not skilled in German lore, and yet take a deep and affectionate interest in these matters:

"The year 1886 was a decidedly prosperous one for our Southern Province. As to externals, the Lord helped us to the extent that we have been able to liquidate the last remnant of our indebtedness to the German Province, besides meeting all our current expenses.

The Female Academy is in a comparatively flourishing state, numbering 107 young ladies who live in the institution, and as many more from the town and vicinity.

Our churches have been revived, and several houses of worship, Friedland and Philadelphia, have been enlarged and beautified.

A new, handsome chapel has been built at Centreville, a short distance south of Salem, and at *Talequah*, Indian Territory, a mission chapel for the Indians has been erected, the Indians themselves having contributed largely to the cost, a thing they had never done heretofore.

Two brethren have recently entered the ministry, 1. Br. John McCuiston, ordained last August, and 2. Br Samuel Woosely, not yet ordained.

In our steadily expanding gospel-work in the form of Sabbath schools, Prayer-meetings, etc., many of our lay-members, both sisters and brethren, manifest great zeal and activity and meet with much success.

A district conference, held at Bethania in May, gave abundant evidence of a spirit of christian love and harmony, and of zealous and hearty co-operation in the work of the Lord; and in the subsequent course of the year, the presence of the Holy Spirit manifested his work more and more.

Several of the churches experienced mighty revivals, and many new members were added to them. This was especially the case in Salem. In a prayer-meeting, held in Elm Street, Sept. 11th, many were mightily moved to seek an assurance of forgiven sin. Prayer-meetings were thenceforward held from evening to evening, and also in the day, in said chapel, and occasionally in the old church, for the space of 9 weeks. The Spirit of God wrought powerfully. Many sought and found the Lord; and not a few received a renewed assurance of forgiveness through the death and blood of the Saviour.

In the midst of this blessed season, the Salem congregation celebrated its 120th anniversary, and on that day, Nov. 14, 67 new members, the fruits of this revival, were added to the Church. The Holy Communion on that day was more numerously attended than ever before, and was peculiarly solemn and impressive.

The young people, especially, were deeply wrought upon during this season; and we doubt not that the effects of this revival will reach far into the future. As we close the year we are constrained to exclaim: '*The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.*'"

The venerable Elders in Germany who published the above in their Review, take up the above strain, and say to our Southern churches: "*And we, too, are glad, for we are all of one root, and belong to one family!* We send affectionate greetings to our dear churches in Wachovia, and most heartily participate in their joy; and we pray for you that *the Lord may increase you more and more, you and your children. The Lord bless you and keep you.* But tidings like these from our Wachovia churches beyond the seas, should cause our meditations to come to the right conclusion. They admonish us to put to our entire church the momentous question: *How many are now in our connection who are still out of Christ?* This humiliating question, and its still more humiliating answer, recall to our minds the text which we drew for the Unity at the beginning of the year (see text book, Aug. 21, 1886): *As a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord chasteneth thee.*'—Deut viii. 5. He chastens us so that we may know what we stand in need of, namely: the *Spirit's fire* and the *breath* of the Lord, who puts *life* into dry bones.

He chastens us so that we may pray for new life: '*For in this was manifested the love of God towards us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might have life through him.*' 1 John. iv. 9. The Star of this promise, as we enter on this New Year, beckons to us to come boldly to a throne of grace, and implore the Lord to come and dwell in all our hearts. Amen."

— Baby insurance is one of the flourishing industries of large American cities. In St. Louis one company has the lives of 8,000 babies insured. Generally this infantile insurance business is carried on amongst poor people, who hope to secure enough to bury a child decently in case the little one should die. To be insured, a baby must be as much as one year old, and must be in good health. The parents pay the company three cents a week and if the child dies after three months and within a year, ten dollars is paid by the company. If the child dies after eleven years, sixty dollars is paid. There are also five cent premiums. The New York courts have denounced baby insurance, holding that a baby cannot make a contract, and that the business is below the belt.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

A Creaking Hinge

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, in cases which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my case it has worked wonders, relieving me of

Rheumatism,

after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism, when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system.—R. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and was speedily restored to health.—J. Frann, Independence, Va. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Millions of Dead Fish.

Captain Hubbard, of the steamer Planter, plying between Charleston and Georgetown, S. C., states that the beach for 30 miles between Pelly's island and Little river, in South Carolina, is covered to a depth of over a foot with dead fish, mostly menhaden and porgies. The phenomenon was first discovered last week. The fish could hardly have been killed by cold, as the cold wave never reached South Carolina until the week after the occurence. It is thought they may have been killed by some volcanic or similar disturbance at sea. The inhabitants for miles in the interior are hiring and building boats and vehicles, and are hauling the dead fish to their farms to be used for fertilizing purposes. Such an occurrence has never been known on this coast.

—The ice palace about to be erected in Montreal, Canada, is to be on a much larger scale this year than the one last year, and visitors to the carnival are to be treated to a great many new features. The palace is to consist of 25,000 blocks of ice, will be brilliantly lighted by electricity, and will be defended against a mock attack in which 3,000 snowshoers will participate. One big corporation proposes to spend $10,000 on the procession, while another will construct an enormous oven, bake bread and distribute it to all comers.

Patronize Home Industry.

The Knoxville Furniture Co. have removed their Furniture Establishment to the Starbuck Block, near the Orinoco Warehouse, where they have large and commodious quarters, and keep all kinds of home-made Furniture and Goods, warranted. To please our customers is our aim, by furnishing first-class goods. Respectfully,

A. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

Recently by A. S. Wagoner, E-q., THOMAS WALKER to Miss REGINA REICH, all of Forsyth.

On Sunday, Jan. 16, by A. S. Wagoner, E-q., SAMUEL WHICKER to Miss ELIZA STEWART, both of Middle Fork Township

DIED.

In this place, on Monday morning last, F. W. MELLER, aged 67 years, 8 months and 22 days. Mr. MELLER came to this place in 1841 from Pennsylvania, and carried on an extensive confectionery business for years until he was paralyzed in 1880, from which he suffered until his death. He leaves a widow and five children. He was buried on Tuesday with Odd Fellow honors.

In this county, on the 23rd inst., JONATHAN STEWART, aged 69 years.

In Waughtown, on the 13th inst., Mrs. BELINDA JONES, wife of Isaiah Jones.

On the 7th inst., at Dallas, Texas, Mrs. LIZZIE SPARGER, wife of John C. Sparger, formerly of Mt. Airy.

At the home of his parents, near Mt. Airy, on Sunday last, BEVERLY BANNER, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Banner.

In Belews Creek Township, Forsyth County, on the night of January 9th, of pneumonia, J. W. VANCE. He leaves a young widow and three small children and many relations to mourn his death.

In Lexington, on the 19th, Rev. L. E. DUNCAN, Principal of the Southern Normal. His remains were taken to Indiana for burial.

In Lexington, WALTER M. FARRIS, employed in the office of the Southern Telegraph Company.

In Thomasville, ANNA LINES, widow of the late C. M. Lines.

In Mt. Airy, Dr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, a prominent physician, after an illness of over a year.

At her father's residence in Lexington, on Thursday, Miss BETTY BULLA.

In Winston, A. R. Bowers, who recently came from High Point and went into business, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

In Guilford county, on Friday last, JAMES C BAKER, son of John and Lavinia Baker, aged 8 years, 9 months and 6 days.

At Oak Ridge, Guilford County, on Saturday last, Mrs. NASHIEL GARDNER, wife of Solomon Gardner, at an advanced age.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 22nd, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Nancy Beeson, Miss Maggie Fisher, Miss Dasy Grogan, Miss M. V. Johnson, Mrs. P. C. Myers, Miss Ara Raper, Pollie Smith, col., Miss Cora L. Smothers, Miss Isabel Yokely.

Gentlemen.

Mr. George Arnett, Mr. Henry Enocks, Mr. Joseph Elliott, Mr. J. W. Goslin, John Hines, Mr. John Hinson, Mr. Henry A. Haines, Mr. R. A. Moir, Joseph Masten, Mr. Jos. Motsinger, Mr. P. N. Motsinger, Mr. Sandy Pfaff, Mr. Sam'l Rean, Mr. L. Richardson, Claude Sandford, Mr. John Welsh, Mr. Joseph Willard.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Winston Tobacco Market.

Considerable improvement in quantity as well as some in quality on Tuesday last. We note good demand for all colory and desireable tobaccos.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 2.00 to	$ 3.50
" Medium,	4.50 to	6.50
" Good,	8.00 to	10.00
" Fine,	12.50 to	15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to	4.00
" Medium,	5.00 to	8.00
" Good,	9.00 to	14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to	22.50
" Fine,	25.00 to	32.00
Wrappers.—Common,	18.00 to	22.50
" Medium,	25.00 to	35.00
" Good,	40.00 to	55.00
" Fine.	50.00 to	55.00

C. J. WATKINS. W. J. CONRAD.

DRS. WATKINS & CONRAD, DENTISTS.

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BY THE USE OF

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

OFFICE: Main St., Salem, N. C.
P. O. ADDRESS: Winston, N. C.

Jan. 27, 1887—3m.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the Estate of the late Louisa A. Bahnson, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make settlement, and all who hold claims against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. L. BELO, Executor.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 20, 1887. 6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, to extend the corporal limits of Salem, East and West.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
I. N. CLINARD, Sec'y.
Jan. 7, 1887—4w.

WANTED

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C

Organs and Pianos.

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ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

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TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

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The **Weekly Dispatch** is filled with the news from all parts of the world. Our telegraphic service covers every country.

All great social, religious and political movements at home or abroad are faithfully chronicled.

All new discoveries in science and their application to agricultural and mechanical arts, find a place in its columns.

The farmer has a department full of instructive matter; and the ladies are kept informed of Fashion's varying phases and of all new household novelties.

It is a welcome visitor to every member of the family.

Every number contains an interesting story, and portraits and biographical sketches of leading men of our own and other countries.

A weekly review of the principal markets of the United States is an important feature.

In short, we aim to make the **Weekly Dispatch** so attractive in all its departments that its readers will not willingly give it up, and so valuable as an educator of young and old, that no family can afford to be without it.

Special attention is given to **North Carolina** news, our corps of correspondents in that State furnishing everything of interest promptly by telegraph.

Our circulation was doubled the past year. The large additions to our subscription lists already received, give assurance that it will be more than doubled again this year.

Sample copies mailed free to any address. Try the **Weekly Dispatch** one year, by sending a dollar to

THE DISPATCH COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

POMONA HILL

NURSERIES!!

POMONA, N. C.

THESE NURSERIES ARE LOCATED 2½ miles west of Greensboro, at the junction of the Richmond & Danville and Salem Branch Railroads. There you can find

One and a Half Million of Trees and Vines Growing,

Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmons, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c.; and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first-class Nursery.

SUITABLE FOR NORTH CAROLINA and the Southern Border States.

New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beaufort Pears, Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Winter.

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Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.
No. 29-3m.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

Harper's Periodicals.

1887.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social, and romantic interest, entitled "Narka"—a story of Russian life—by Kathleen O'Meara; a new novel, entitled "April Hopes," by W. D. Howells; "Southern Sketches," by Charles Dudley Warner and Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson; "Great American Industries"—continued; "Social Studies" by Dr. R. T. Ely; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; articles by E. P. Roe; and other attractions.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HERPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
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The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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1887.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY maintains its position as the leading illustrated newsp per in America; and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, HARPER'S WEEKLY always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make HARPER'S WEEKLY a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

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HARPER'S BAZAR combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous articles are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensable in every household. Its beautiful fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dress-makers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

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1887.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE has been called "the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgement of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate. N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 Per Year.

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SAMPLE COPY,

15 CENTS.

$2 a YEAR IN ADVANCE. ALWAYS

Beautiful Premiums to Every Subscriber.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Extra Premiums to Club Raisers.

2 Copies	$3.50
3 "	4.50
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For list of Premiums and terms to larger clubs, send for Sample copy, which will give you full information.

Godey's, at the present time is admitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, having the greatest variety of departments, ably edited.

The literary features are: Serials, Novelettes, Short Stories, Charades, Poems, etc.

Among the popular authors who will contribute to GODEY, are: J. V. Prichard, Miss Emily Reed, Jno. Churchill, William Miller Butler, Emily Lennox and others.

Engravings appear in every number, of subjects by well-known artists, and produced by the newest processes. In its Colored Fashions GODEY'S leads in colors and styles. Both modistes and home dress-makers accord them the foremost position.

Paper Patterns are one of the important features of this magazine; each subscriber being allowed to select their own pattern every month, an item alone more than covering the subscription price.

Practical Hints upon Dress Making show how garments can be renovated and made over by the patterns given.

Practical Hints for the Household show young housekeepers how to manage the culinary department with economy and skill.

Fashion Notes, at Home and Abroad, delight every lady's heart.

The Colored and Black Work Designs give all the newest ideas for fancy work.

The Cooking Recipes are under the control of an experienced housekeeper.

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GODEY'S has arranged to give elegant Silver Plated Ware of superior makers as premiums, the value of which in some instances reaches over $25 for one premium. Send 15c. for Sample copy which will contain Illustrated Premiums with full particulars and terms.

Address,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
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In club with this paper, GODEY'S and the PEOPLE'S PRESS for $3.00, which should be sent to the office of this paper.

THE CENTURY

For 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

By His Confidential Secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln, he authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, and that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work.

THE WAR SERIES.

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), General Longstreet, General E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by General D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum; Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagen ents, prison life, etc. etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novellettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

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1887.

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Greatest and Cheapest Family Journal IN THE UNITED STATES.

Always Bright and Reliable.

Every Number an Epitome of the News of the World.

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Mexican Mustang Liniment

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Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stiffe, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Exuptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD-OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

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The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

A CONGRESSMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE FEDERAL FLIGHT.

A Few Prominent Men Make the Fleeing Soldiers Turn—The Story of an Eye Witness.

A New York *Star* representative has interviewed Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Washington, about his participation in the battle of Bull Run. "I was in Congress at the time," said Mr. Riddle, "and the reason I went to the battle was this: The Cleveland Grays, commanded by General McDowell McCook, were at the front, and were the finest company in the finest regiment of the entire army. I had promised to go to the front and join them in their first battle, and in pursuance of this promise, two carriage loads of us, knowing that there was to be a fight on that memorable Sunday, left Washington about 3 o'clock in the morning to see it."

"Who were in the party?"

"There were Senators Chandler and Wade, Congressmen Blake, Morris and myself, all from Ohio; Mr. Brown, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; Major Eaton of Michigan, a friend of Mr. Chandler's, and Tom Brown of the Treasury Department, a friend of Mr. Wade's. We got breakfast at Fairfax Court House, and reached the headquarters of the army at Centreville about daylight, provided with passes from General Scott that would take us everywhere. At Centreville I found that the Grays were in the advance on the skirmish line, and, of course could not join them, as I had hoped and expected. However, we left our teams at a temporary hospital near Centreville, and went on, walking into the line of battle. After awhile, when we supposed the battle was over, we went back to the hospital, where we had left the teams, thinking that the Union troops had been victorious, and there found several hundred soldiers, stragglers, gathered around.

"Well, as I said, we supposed that the battle was over and our troops successful, and were doing what we could to assist the wounded, when to our great surprise a splendid column of the famous Black Horse Cavalry, of which you have read so much, came charging down upon us. At first we supposed they were our troops, but soon saw they were rebels, and made a rush for a big, stout six-rail Virginia fence near by. A good many who had guns and revolvers whipped them out, and as the cavalry stopped and poured a volley into us we returned it with some vigor and effect, for, as they rode off after that first volley, we could see several riderless horses. Young McCook, a brother of the General, who was doing a private's duty, was killed by their fire among others on our side. Well, although the Black Horse Cavalry disappeared as suddenly as they came, every man around the hospital who could move his legs became panic stricken instantly, and stampeded. In a minute the place was deserted by all except our party, and we then got into our carriages and started toward Washington.

"As we moved along the woods on each side of the road appeared to empty themselves of soldiers, who were all running as fast as they could, and pretty soon the road became blockaded by teams, army wagons, riderless horses, wounded men, cannon and everything that had the power of motion, all pulling and hauling and shouting, and climbing over one another, in the greatest excitement and confusion. Soldiers were throwing away their guns, their knapsacks, and unloading themselves for flight. Army teamsters were cutting their horses loose from the wagons, artillery men were doing the same, and you never saw and no one can imagine a wilder or more bewildering spectacle. Everybody seemed to have gone crazy.

"I saw a little drummer boy who had got under the feet of some horses, and, after much difficulty, extricated him and put him on the box of our carriage, which by that time was loaded down with frightened soldiers, trying to get away from the battle. We turned them all off, and the newspapers afterward said that we refused to assist wounded men. That was one of the charges they made against me.

"In the crowd I saw E. P. Washburne, of Illinois, and Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, with their hats off, trying to rally the men and persuade the soldiers to turn back and do their duty. But it had no effect whatever. The whole mass of men were like a lot of frightened cattle, and seemed to think of nothing but getting to some place of safety, and the whole crowd, which was growing larger and larger until it numbered several thousands, would have run as far as Washington had not Mr. Wade and Mr. Chandler, who were in their carriage ahead of us, got out and stopped them.

"When we were about a mile from Fairfax we saw Senator Henry Wilson drive by alone in a light buggy, and called to him. He told us to hurry on, as the rebels were coming. Then we saw Mr. Wade and Mr. Chandler get out with their rifles. I asked them what they were going to do, and Mr. Wade replied that they were 'going to stop the runaways.' We alighted with them, and taking guns we had picked up on the roadside, or revolvers that we had taken with us, the eight of us stretched across the road and forbade any man to pass. The flying men saw that we were in earnest, and Mr. Wade and Mr. Chandler used some strong language to bring them to their senses.

"Old Ben stood in the middle of the road with his hat on the back of his head and his rifle in his hand, and said he would shoot the first man who attempted to run any further. Mr. Chandler was very much excited. His face was pale and his eyes were bloodshot, and in his hand he had a big navy revolver, which he was brandishing in the air, while shouting to the panic-stricken soldiers that they were a lot of fools and cowards, and could not retreat any further unless they went over his dead body. The rest of us did what we could, and in a few moments we had the crowd at bay.

"The only man who passed us was a soldier bearing dispatches from General MacDowell to General Scott at Washington and we would not let him go until we found out what his errand was. A teamster, who had cut a horse loose from an army wagon, and was riding him with the harness on, accidentally fired his revolver, and the shot, which I could hear as it passed me, took effect in the wrist of Major Eaton, Mr Chandler's friend. This caused some confusion, but did not make any difference. Not a man got by our line, and many of the soldiers, becoming ashamed of their cowardice, joined us in trying to stop the panic.

"Order was somewhat restored, and the retreat was stopped, when Colonel Crane of the Second New Jersey, who had been on duty at Fairfax Court House, came up with his regiment, and asked what was the trouble. Mr. Wade explained to him the situation, and he said he would relieve us. He soon brought order out of confusion, reformed the men, and then we went on our way toward Washington.

"When we got to Fairfax Court House we were stopped by an officer on duty there, who, seeing that our carriage was full of muskets we had picked up on the roadside, asked what we were going to do with them. We told him where we got them, and said we proposed to give them to men who would use them on the enemy instead of throwing them away. After some conversation we surrendered the arms to him, glad to be relieved of our burden, and then proceeded on our way, reaching Washington about daylight the next morning."

It is announced that Empress Augusta of Germany will visit Queen Victoria in the coming spring.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Gray and stone color is a new combination.

Poplin is revived. It is used for draperies over velvet skirts.

White dresses for children are of camel's hair or cashmere.

Mrs. Mary Pleasants (colored), of San Francisco, is worth $250,000.

Passementerie and plush ribbon are accessories for tulle evening dresses.

Suede or white cloth vests are used in red, heliotrope or green cloth gowns.

Mrs. Cleveland is an active member of the Horsewoman's Club of Washington.

At the University of Zurich, Switzerland, ten per cent. of the students are ladies.

Crosswise draperies are the distinguishing feature of the new French costumes.

Mary Hooper, a Cleveland servant girl, has inherited $250,000 from a relative in Philadelphia.

Frocks of plain material have cuffs and epaulets of plaid, and the overskirt is lined with plaid.

Queen Victoria's dessert service of old Sevres—the finest in the world—is valued at $250,000.

Chinchilla, silver fox and badger fur and grebe skins are employed for trimming evening dresses.

Low bodices have no sleeves, but simply a strap or epaulet, embellished with flowers or bows of ribbon.

Lace is driving out frilling in England, and Honiton factories are turning out all they can, while more is wanted.

Sleeves are placed very high upon the bodice, and have only enough fulness to adapt them to the shape of the shoulder.

High velvet bands or short loops of ribbon are taking the place of soft tuckers and frillings for the throat and wrists.

Collars of dresses are sometimes trimmed to resemble a necklace, with embroidery and drops of jet or old silver.

Small fir cones, pierced and finished with a bead at each end, are, it is said, to be used as a finish for the brims of hats and bonnets.

Swan's down is used for trimming the collars and cuffs of children's white frocks. Velvet of bright tint is also used for the same purpose.

Polonaises are of graceful and simple shapes will be made of cloth, and worn over plaid or blocked velvet or plush skirts of contrasting color.

French milliners are using tulle upon winter bonnets, in combination with velvet and plush. White lace is also much used for like purposes.

Tulle Russe, a new veiling net, is a square-meshed, very open lace, having dots very nearly square in shape. It is shown in all the popular colors.

Skirts this season show but little fulness over the hips, the small panniers seen on the French dresses being cut true to the figure, in no way enlarging it.

Some of the new hats make the wearer appear as if she were going to market with a fat bird on her head, after the manner of the West Indian negroes.

Vests, plastrons, separate waistcoats, plaited shoulders, the surplice front lapped to the left side and revers of all kinds are seen on the newest French dresses.

Some of the new muffs have an entire bird of large size for ornament. The effect is not pleasant; it is as if the wearer were engaged in a struggle to keep the creature from getting away. Usually the hat corresponds, and the bird thereon seems as if ready to swoop down and take part in the fray.

The Prussian State railways have for some time past employed women as guards at crossings. The work consists chiefly of the closing and opening of the bars and the lighting and sweeping of crossings, and the women in most cases are either the wives or widows of guards. Their pay is from twelve to twenty cents per day.

The latest importation of bonnets are combinations of velvet with fur of a like shade, the fur being used upon the brim, and the velvet for the oddly-shaped crown. Marie Stuart brims, much modified in shape, are shown in some of these, and the whole bonnet is much smaller than the comfortable ones worn a year ago.

Great Forests of Great Firs.

Among the myriads of natural curiosities and wonders that confront the visitor to the coast of the North Pacific Ocean," said a gentleman recently return ed from a trip to that region, "nothing impressed me so deeply as the gigantic forests of Puget Sound. That arm of the Pacific is 200 miles in length, with a shore so irregular, and indented so plentifully with bays and deep harbors that its measurement is over 1,800 miles in extent. Along this whole shore line, and extending thence on both sides, miles and miles farther than the eye can see, is one vast, almost unbroken area of forest trees, the like of which I never saw. A few saw-mills have been erected along the sound, and although for several years they have ripped 500,000,000 feet of lumber from these forests annually, the spaces made by what seem like tremendous inroads on the timber appear like little garden patches.

"The manufacturing and marketing of that amount of lumber every year is a business of immense proportions, but its existence, I find, is entirely unknown to the trade in the East. The markets for this product of these mills in the depths of the Washington Territory wilderness is South America, Australia, Central America, and the Pacific Ocean islands. This great belt of virgin timber covers 30,000,000 acres, an area equal to that of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The forests are of fir, cedar, maple, and other valuable woods. The firs comprise two thirds of the timber. An official estimate places the amount of timber on this belt at 50,000,000,000 feet—enough to last the mills now there for more than 1,000 years. The fir trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet, and I have seen piles of boards cut from them, not one board in which was less than 100 feet long and six wide, without a knot from one end to the other."—*New York Sun.*

How California Was Named

At a meeting of the California Historical Society Tuesday evening a paper was read by Professor Davidson on the early discoveries in California. He said the word "California" first occurred in a novel entitled "Las Sergas de Esplandian," published in 1510, and that the name was first given to this country by Bernal Diaz Costello, who served under Cortez, who writes in his memoirs of the voyage from "Santa Cruz to California." The bay of San Francisco was dis overed in 1769 by several French savants who came here to see the transit of Venus. This party perished of malarial fever near Point St. Lucas. The Columbia river was discovered in 1775 by Heceta, a Spaniard.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

The Current Craze.

Apropos of the interest now taken in tobogganning, the Canadian winter sport, in Northern cities, *Goodall's Sun* gets off the following:

1885.

Come, my love, from cold don't shrink,
Let us wend our way to the skating rink;
And your skates, petite, I will strap to each sole,
Then, over the surface, we'll take a roll.

1886-7.

Come, my love, with a hearty will,
Let us ascend to the top of yon hill.
Then skim to the foot, while slow folks jog;
So come, my love, and let us "to-bog."

FARM AND GARDEN.

Ashes as Fertilizers.

Coal ashes are of no value as a manure. On very heavy soil, however, they are valuable as a divider of the soil, acting in the same manner as sharp sand. Hence, in all situations where the garden is a stiff clay the application will be indicated, and they should be yearly given to the soil. The ashes of bituminous coal as a rule are richer in valuable constituents of growth than those made from anthracite. If large bones are used bury them in the earth, and the roots of trees and plants will find them, and completely cover them with their feeding roots. Hence they are more valuable used thus in the orchard where they may be undisturbed for years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Rose Propagation.

This may not be very troublesome to the skilled, but many young and enthusiastic plant growers find it so. It is easy to induce granulation at the base of a cutting—what is termed "callusing"—but this has nothing to do with with the formation of roots, notwithstanding the popular theory to the contrary. It is true roots are very frequently emitted from this spongy mass, but the callus is nothing more than an effort of nature to protect the exposed wood with a new growth of bark, similarly to new skin on a wound. Partially ripened wood before it becomes hard will succeed better than after it is fully matured. It may be placed in sand over a brisk moist heat, and in two or three weeks will have begun forming. The quality of sand is not particularly important so far as it relates to root-formation, but a fine or dirty grade will furnish a more congenial home for the destructive bench fungus.

A coarse, sharp gritty sand affords a much better drainage, and is usually employed in all kinds of propagation. The atmosphere of the house is very important, and should never vary many degrees. Moisture in the air should be constantly kept up by sprinkling the floors—"dampening down" as gardeners say. To insure a good "strike" the wood must be perfectly healthy, so that the most important part of the entire operation is to prevent any form of fungus from attacking the wood or foliage on the parent plants. What is known as "black spot" on the leaf is a sure forerunner of failure with the cuttings. Water injudiciously applied to the stock-plants, or at the wrong hour of the day, will frequently induce mildew, and this always greatly lessens the chances for success. If watered early in the morning the surplus moisture will be evaporated by evening, so that the air at night will not induce a large amount of humidity in the shape of drops of water to collect on the foliage and induce what is known as the "damp" to destroy them.—*Josiah Hoopes, in New York Tribune.*

How Clover Improves Land.

Of the great value of clover for improving the soil, says the Baltimore *Sun*, there can be no doubt, but how it does so is not so easily understood. As shown by analysis, clover is rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, the three most essential elements of plant food. Now, where does clover get this superabundance of fertilizing elements? As to the nitrogen, it is still an unsettled question whether the clover absorbs it from the atmosphere through its leaves, or from the subsoil through its deeply penetrating roots. But, be this as it may, repeated analyses show that the soil upon which a crop of clover is grown—even after it is cut and taken off—contains considerably more nitrogen than it did before the clover was there. So that if this reinforcement of nitrogen did not come from the atmosphere, it certainly must have come from the subsoil. But, as said before, however uncertain the source from which the nitrogen is derived, it is admitted that the potash and phosphoric acid (without which no crop can be successfully grown) both come from the subsoil. The analyzation of corn on the cob, for instance, shows its richness in potash—the cobs particularly, and to such an extent that, when burned, the leachings of the ashes produce a lye so strong that our grandmothers often made use of it instead of pearl ash to lighten their biscuits and other pastry.

Phosphoric acid, although not so well known, but equally as essential to plant growth as potash, is the other element in which clover is so rich. Now, as continual cropping takes from the soil more or less of these two essential elements, it follows, as a matter of course, that unless these two elements are restored to the soil in some way complete depletion must eventually take place. Turning under clover will do it for a while, but as it returns to the soil no more than it took from it, we must complement it from some other source or complete exhaustion is sure to follow.

In this connection it were well to quote the language of one of the most scientific farmers, Yechi, of England, who, in speaking of the robbery of the land in this country, said: "We have seen the earlier-settled portions of America already exhausted and impoverished, and now the virgin soils of the far West are undergoing the same depletion." But we need not go to England for advice in this matter. We may go farther back, and take lessons of the heathen Chinee. The empire of China, with its hundreds of millions more of population to support than this country contains, has done so for more than two thousand years, from its hand-tilled fields alone, without the importation, until lately, of a single grain of food from any other quarter. The secret of its ability to accomplish this lies in the fact that not a single element of fertility which experience has taught them will aid in maintaining the fertility of the soil—not even the clipping of the barber shops—is allowed to go to waste, but is carefully saved and applied to the land. So that with all our vaunted knowledge and improved machinery, the Chinese are just as far in advance of us, or the more skilled cultivators of Europe, as the latter are of the very ranchmen on our Pacific coast.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Pack it as soon as salted if you want to keep the butter.

Pine planks make slippery stable floors. Hemlock is better.

Breeding for a specialty gets the specialty and weakness along with it.

In training young horses much time in the heavy work of a farm may be saved by the cultivation of a good walking gait.

It is claimed that wool from sheep kept on clay land is best in quality, on sandy soil second, and on lime, of still more inferior quality.

All things considered, the largest flow of milk is the most profitable, unless it is secured at too great expense; and reason must be used here as in all other things.

Cows inherit the propensity to give large or small quantities of milk, but still the quantity will be varied greatly by the treatment to which they are subjected.

All giant or tall growing celeries should be avoided; as a rule they are always more hollow, give twice the labor to work, and are inferior in flavor to the dwarf-growing sorts.

An authority says slight elevations are a safer place for the grape than bottom lands. Why? The early and the late frosts always seek the low lands, but are not so apt to lie along the lower elevation of mountain sides.

A company has been organized, the object of which is to engage in the production of hides. The Buffalo and Aberdeen cattle will be crossed, and the black color together with the high prices now obtained for robes, it is thought will make the enterprise a paying one.

Do not allow peach trees to bear fruit until after the third year from planting, as a rule, and they will be benefited. Many growers begin to force the trees too early, and allow them to fruit as soon as the trees will bear, but it is best to get the trees in a vigorous condition the first two or three years.

While much of the original forest remained, with only a few clearings, it was a great protection to wheat, by holding snow evenly over the surface during the coldest weather. Now the winds have such a sweep that most of the snow is drifted in banks to the fences, where it does more harm than good. On prairie soils wheat is always best next the fences.

In storing away garden seeds place them in woolen bags with a piece of gum camphor in each bag, and also dust the seeds with insect powder. These methods will protect the seeds against insects, which destroy many kinds, such as peas, beans, etc. All seeds should be kept in a dry place, and an examination of them should be made several times during the winter.

Milk varies very much in its quality for butter making. The creameries make a pound of butter from thirty pounds, or fourteen quarts of milk, but they do not skim it closely. A fair, ordinary quality of milk will make a pound of butter for each twelve quarts. The best I have heard of is a pound of butter to four quarts, but that is an extraordinary cow. A good cow should make a pound of butter from seven quarts.

English horticulturists plant mistletoe on apple trees. Selecting a clear piece of bark on the upper side of a three or four years old branch they rub on the berries, which will be found to adhere easily. After three months the seed will be seen to have thrown out sucker like roots, and they using plants will rapidly increase in size until the apple tree is covered with a dense mass of mistletoes from top to bottom, laden with berries. This parasite, however, is not natural to the United States. The summers are too hot and dry and the winters too cold.

Germany has 61,000,000 acres under horticultural treatment, and devotes 47,000,000 to general farming. The lands are owned exclusively by men who live in the cities, while the laborers are domiciled in villages and small towns, from two to three miles apart, where they live among their pigs and cattle in harmonious simplicity. Germans make the best and most contented immigrants in this country, and if one-half the farm labor of the Fatherland were translated to the unoccupied territory of America it would be better for those who come and those who remain at home.

What Handwriting Indicates.

Ed. Heron Allen, the English professor of "Palmistry," now on a visit to this country, says in the course of a contribution to the New York *Mail and Express*: Each nation has its national character of writing as the physiognomy of each people expresses the most salient points of character in the nation," and I may quote the remark of Rosa Faughan: "That the handwriting really reflects the personality of the writer is evident from the fact that it alters and develops with the intelligence; that it becomes firm when the character strengthens; weak and feeble when the person who writes is ill or agitated, and erratic when he is under the influence of great joy, grief, or any other passion."

Writing which has a tendency to ascend toward the end of the lines denotes always ambition, prosperity and success, whilst writing which, on the contrary, has a tendency to descend betrays melancholy, ill-health and taciturnity. If a writing which descends thus is disjointed and interspersed with meaningless ornament, it is a sign of a tendency toward madness. Flourishes are always bad, denoting vanity, conceit and self-assertion, while peculiarly formed letters denote invariably—and obviously—eccentricity.

More can be told by the observation of single letters, especially capitals, than anything else. Thus a capital A denotes great sense of beauty, and strong will is shown in the strong barring. When the bar is a loop, there is the same sense of beauty, but less will. The scrip capital A shows simplicity and clearness of idea. A loop d d shows tenderness and generosity, while the Greek d or D indicates eccentricity and imagination.

An F with a flying top betrays imagination and indifference, while a curly one shows cultivation and a sensitive mind. A curly H shows poetry and art, and a curly I gives grace and sense of beauty; but the straight, like Brother Haites's and Oscar Wilde's, gives a higher and more precise nature to the artistic instinct and increases the poetic faculty.

Disproportionate loops betray self-assertion; look out for them in letters like P and L and Y. Letters stopping short at their finals show economy; long or extended finals with spaces between the words indicate generosity, if not extravagance. Inward curves denote egotism.

Stops are also most distinctive. Heavy and black, they betray sensuality; long, they denote vivacity and originality. An i dotted with a fleck indicates recklessness. Absence of stops shows want of caution and an unsuspicious nature.

Dangerous Jesting.

The following anecdote illustrates the extreme delicacy of sentiment among the Rajpoot women. The celebrated Rajah Jey Sing of Amber had married a Princess of Harvati, whose simple provincial manners and dress subjected her to the badinage of the refined and superbly dressed ladies of the court of Amber. One day the Rajah began playfully to make remarks about the sweeping upon of the Princess, and, taking up a pair of scissors, said he would reduce it to the fashionable length. Highly offended at this playful remark, she seized his sword, and, assuming a threatening attitude, said that in the house to which she belonged they were not used to such jests, that mutual respect was the guardian not only of happiness but of virtue, and she assured him that if he again dared to insult her he would find the daughter of Harvati could use a sword better than the Prince of Amber his scissors.—*London Queen.*

A Fair Report.

The following report of the financial standing of a gentleman, furnished a friend by Abraham Lincoln, is probably more reliable, says *Youth's Companion*, than many of the reports furnished today by some commercial agencies. His estimate of the value of the wife and baby will strike the ordinary father as being very fair:

"Yours of the 19th instant received. I am well acquainted with Mr. ——, and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby. Together they ought to be worth fifty thousand dollars to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth four dollars and fifty cents, and three chairs worth, say, one dollar. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat-hole, which will bear looking into.

Respectfully yours, A. LINCOLN.

The Buckwheat Cake.

No dainty in winter for breakfast surpasses the cakes made of buckwheat a-swimming in lasses and sliding in butter as yellow as gold, and nothing is like 'em to keep out the cold. How splendid they looks exquisitely browned, all hot from the griddle, made perfectly round by Mollie, my Mollie, who bakes 'em with skill and patiently waits till I've eaten my fill. No wonder I love in the morning to hear the breakfast bell ring out its tidings of cheer. I dress in a jiffy and hurry below where Mollie is greasing the griddle, I know. Hurrah for the winter whose frostiness makes an appetite eager for hot buckwheat cakes, which, sliding in butter and swimming in lasses, is something for breakfast that nothing surpasses,

H. C. DODGE.

—*Goodall's Sun.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The ancient Romans were by no means powerful on the sea, and their navy was by no means equal to their army. The Mediterian was the only sea they wished to command.

It the village of Valdagene, in Portugal there is said to live an old woman who, for the past sixty years, has never taken any more nourishment than could be obtained from her daily cup of tea without sugar.

In some places in Norway the bread of the inhabitants is made chiefly of the inner layers of fine bark ground to a fine meal and mixed with a small quantity of rye flour. The bread is called "flatbrod," or "flatbread."

Citizens of Eminence, Mo., recently saw seven wild geese flying south pursued by a large eagle. Soon he caught up with them, and then the geese turned and made fight, and after driving the eagle off went on their way southward.

A newly discovered Mexican flower is quite a wonder, if reports be true. It is said to white in the morning, red at noon and blue at night; and is further credited with emiting perfume only at the middle of the day. It grows on a tree of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

With the seventy immigrants that came to Virginia with Newport in 1609 were eight Dutchmen and Polanders, who came to introduce the making of tar, pitch, glass and potash. Excepting these Dutchmen and Poles and a dozen others, these colonists then consisted of poor gentlemen, tradesmen, serving-men and libertines, ten times more fit to spoil a commonwealth than either to begin or help to maintain one.

When a babe is born in any house in Turkey there is great rejoicing if it be a boy, less is a girl. The wife is proud for a while, but Turkish women are not good mothers. They are too childlike themselves. When a girl is born to a Sultan the fire seven guns; when a boy, twenty-one. The boys die early; the girls are more apt to live. This is supposed to be a divine interposition of Providence to prevent too many claimants to the throne. Babies are dressed like mummies in swaddling-clothes for six months. Then the boys are put in trousers, sometimes in Generals' or Colonels' uniforms, regularly made.

HEALTH HINTS.

Fothergill stated some time ago that beef-tea is rather a stimulant than a nourishment, and now an article appears in the *Nineteenth Century*, showing that it powerfully retards digestion. This action is said to be due to the organic acids contained in it.

Virchow says beer-drinkers have hypertrophied kidneys. This condition is due to the constant state of congestion in which the organ must be maintained, in order that it may perform the extra work demanded of it in eliminating the beer from the system.

In cases of undue sweating of the feet, accompanied by soreness and whitening of the skin of the sole, a cure may be readily effected by the application, once a day, of equal parts of citrine ointment and ung. aq. rosæ. The feet should be bathed frequently.

The American *Medical Journal* says that in the decline of life, when exhausted nature habitually repels the restorative influence of sleep, there is nothing so suitable to induce healthful repose as one half to one teaspoonful of bromidia, at bedtime. It may be taken for years, in the same dose, with the same effect and without detriment, but never except under advice of the family physician.

WISE WORDS.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

The selfish man has the most presence of mind. He never forgets himself.

Truth may be defined as the shortest possible distance from one point to another.

Conscience is the great ledger-book in which all our offences are written and registered.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.

Never borrow trouble. Of course not, there is always somebody that will give you all you want.

When you haven't any money—never mind. This is philosophy. Hurry around and earn some. This is common sense.

Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.

The Useful Llamas.

On leaving Tupiza we passed the first Llamas, driven by Indians, says a Bolivia (South America) letter to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. The Llamas are very useful and rather pretty animals. When full grown they are the size of stags, and are very gentle and tame. They have beautiful liquid eyes, and are impressive. Through the highlands of Bolivia and Peru they are much used for packing merchandise. They carry about eighty pounds. Their wool is also used. They travel very slowly, about twenty miles a day, and can only be managed by kindness. When tired out or abused they lie down and nothing can make them get up. Each herd has always a leader, which, with a bell around his neck, forms a rallying point for the rest. Generally the Indians ornament them by passing strings of red wool through the tips of their ears, pierced for the purpose, and with collars of like material. They walk with their heads slightly thrown back.

Whether out of policy or through a fellowship of patience I cannot say, but the Quichoas treat the llamas very kindly. Generally a girl walks ahead of the troop as a guide, and the animals follow without being driven. When they hear or see anything unusual they stop, throwing their heads forward to watch. In the evening, when the troop reaches its resting place, they are gathered close together and a rope stretched around the whole herd. They are then unloaded and let loose.

Mesmerism in a Lion Cage.

A frightful scene has taken place at Dijon. A mesmerist, M. Torcy, accompanied by his subject, a cataleptic young person named Mademoiselle Lucia, entered a cage of lions in Signor Salva's menagerie. The animals seemed at first quite stupefied on seeing strange persons before them, but they soon began to show their molar broadsides and to prepare for action. M. Torcy lost no time, and having sent Mademoiselle Lucia into a magnetic trance, he told her to fix her gaze on the beasts and to place her arms before them, which she did with perfect impunity. She was then plunged into a cataleptic fit, her body was stiffened and her feet and legs fastened to two stools. The animals goaded by the keepers and by vigorous thrusts from M. Torcy's sticks, were made to jump several times over the young lady's body. This inhuman exercise was continued until the audience, wrought up to the highest pitch of terror and excitement, owing to the ominous growling of the infuriated lions, cried out: "Enough!" The three actors in this extraordinary scene were loudly acclaimed by the spectators; but it is to be hoped, in the interests of civilization, that the authorities at Dijon will speedily put a stop to any repetition of the degrading spectacle, which was more worthy of an assembly of Cherokee Indians than of the inhabitants of a large and prosperous French city.—*London Globe.*

The Arid Zone Narrowing.

In a letter from Salina, Kansas, to the New York *Sun*, Frank Wilkeson says: The arid zone, the land that has so long resisted the encroachment of settlers, and whose only crop for many years was bankrupts, is now being rapidly settled. During the past year almost 200,000 people settled on that part on of it which lies in Kansas. The rain belt has moved westward far beyond the 100th meridian, or, to be more accurate, a new rain belt has been created. For thirteen years, from 1870 to 1883, men ente ed the arid zone, built houses, plowed the prairie sod, sowed grain, and attempted to farm. They lost their money, their time, and, in many cases, their courage. Many of these men returned East to live on their wives' relatives. Other men took the abandoned houses and arid farms, and in time these, too, became bankrupt and returned to the East or pushed westward to the highlands. All men of intelligence knew that the arid zone was unfit for agricultural purposes. They knew that the physical configuration of the land lying west of the arid belt, and which controls its climate, could not be changed. The settlers, eager for land and homes, continued to pour into the dry region. At last they have been rewarded. They have secured three consecutive crops of grain, and the fourth crop of wheat is in sight. So much rain now falls in the eastern portion of what was once the arid belt that it is no longer fit for a winter range for cattle. If sufficient rain falls to wash the nutriment out of the grass, then there is sufficient rainfall to grow wheat to perfect maturity.

During the three years last past the winter wheat producing belt has been pushed westward almost 300 miles. At least 25,000,000 acres have been added to the area of the American winter wheat growing field. The land is virgin. It produces No. 2 soft winter wheat. It now looks as though the arid zone was to be the great winter wheat producing region.

A man who had a scolding wife, being asked what he did for a living, replied that he "kept a hot-house."

A species of sage brush—An argument between two professors.

A single fact is worth a ship load of argument. This may well be applied to St. Jacobs Oil, which is more effectual than all other liniments. Mr. John Gregg, a well-known citizen of Watsonville, California, found it to be indispensable as a cure for rheumatism. Price, fifty cents.

A LARGE and sound Missouri pumpkin, recently cut open, was found to be filled with thrifty vines and leaves. The seeds had sprouted and sent out vines, though there were no signs of decay, the meat being sound and sweet.

An ounce of discretion is better than a pound of knowledge. Why not spend twenty-five cents for a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure, and save a large doctor's bill?

A BIG wolf attacked a little eight-year-old girl as she was driving the cows to water, near Cumberland, Md., after the cows had charged the wolf, tossed it in the air and then the farmer's dog came to the rescue, and the wolf fled.

Another Life Saved.

About two years ago a prominent citizen of Chicago was told by his physicians that he must die. Liver and kidney system was so debilitated that there was nothing left to build on. He made up his mind to try a "new departure." He got some of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and took it according to directions. He began to improve at once. He kept up the treatment for some months, and is to-day a well man. He says the "Discovery" saved his life.

THE United States Supreme Court decides that a criminal cannot be extradited for one offense and tried for another.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test, and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S dessert service of old Sevres—the finest in the world—is valued at $250,000.

"Frailty, thy Name is Woman." —*Hamlet.*

That she is frail, often is holy.
'Tis true, 'tis true 'tis apity,
And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best restorative tonic for physical frailty in women, or female weaknesses or derangements. By druggists. Price reduced to one dollar.

CONNECTICUT raised 11,725,000 pounds of tobacco in 1886 against 13,000,000 pounds in 1885.

Hints to Consumptives.

Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient.

Out-door exercise is earnestly recommended. If you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil, Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we cure this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a normal way, or, in other words, we remove obstructions, while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or noticeable disease. A cough may or may not foreshadow serious evil; take it in its mildest form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its first approach is in whispers unintelligible, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to make itself understood—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, so much the better, as a few doses of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you are far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart (heart-dropsy) or have heart-rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with suffocation, sympathetic heart trouble—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED regulates, corrects and cures.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

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We also propose to give considerable attention to the Grand Prohibition Party movement as one of the most important and live moral issues of the day.

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Improve the good opportunities that are offered you and you will receive more money for your labor. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail you, free, full information showing how you can make from $5 to $25 and upwards a day and live at home, wherever you may be located. You had better write to them at once. A number have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Both sexes; all ages. Grand success attends every worker. Send your address at once and see for yourself.

Ladies, be sure and read the advertisement of Remedial Compound in another column.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 75c. per bottle

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Send for book of cures.

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A MOTHER SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

Tears of Sorrow Turned to Smiles of Rejoicing.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31, 1885.

PARDEE MEDICINE CO.—GENTLEMEN: I am now seventy